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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, APN political observer; Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov, IZVESTIYA political observer; and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev, all-union radio commentator]

[Text] [Sobolev] Hello, comrades. The materials of the USSR Supreme Soviet session, which took place this week, have attracted attention everywhere in the world. Above all, of course, I have in mind the speech at the session of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and the appeal to the parliaments and peoples of the world, which he read out. The Supreme Soviet has come out with their appeal 40 years after the attack on our homeland by Hitlerite fascism. History taught one a stern lesson, the appeal says. The peoples paid too dear a price for the fact that they did not manage to avert war and to ward off the menace threatening them in time. One cannot allow the tragedy to be repeated. It is necessary and possible to do everything to prevent a new world war. The USSR Supreme Soviet's appeal reaffirmed that safeguarding the peace has been, is and remains the supreme goal of the Soviet state's foreign policy. The peace program for the eighties, which was adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress and which is now the focus of attention for the world public, is directed to this. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's replies to questions from the Finnish SUOMEN SOSIALIDEMOKRAATTI are also being appraised abroad as fresh evidence of the Soviet Union's consistent striving for peace. In these replies the Soviet leader supported the idea of the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe and expressed the readiness of the USSR to give the necessary guarantees for such a status to this area, to conclude the appropriate agreements and to discuss with the interested sides other measures applicable to the Soviet Union's own territory adjoining a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

Arms Race, SALT

The appeal to the world's parliaments and peoples is also imbued with the spirit of the decisions of the 26th party congress. The need for this step has been dictated by the increased military danger and the unprecedented scale of the arms race which has been unleashed by the imperialists. It is necessary now at the present time to do everything to bar the way to those fond of unlimited armaments and military adventures, Comrade Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the session. "Time does not wait" is a thought that is stressed twice in the appeal.

[Gerasimov] The appeal says that the globe is already oversaturated with weapons of mass destruction, but their build-up is continuing and ever more refined and destructive weapons are being created. Why is this happining? Perhaps, class hate is in actual fact closing people's eyes to the realities of the nuclear age, but I rather think one could add the inertia of thinking in the old way. Military technological thought has gone, indeed has rushed, far ahead, whilst political thinking has remained somewhere at the pre-war level.

Indeed, one American stated last year that he believes in the fact that it possible to speak of winning in a nuclear war. That American, George Bush, is now vice president of the United States. Or take Caspar Weinberger, U.S. Secretary of Defense. In a recent speech in the New York Council on Foreign Relations he reasons about the training of strategic forces for conditions of protracted nuclear war. He argues that "we must be capable of winning in order to survive. It is interesting what significance he attaches to the notion of victory. Can he really be following the delusion of certain Americans who regard war as something in the nature of a military sports contest, where one wins on points? However, retired Admiral Noel Gayler reasons more sensibly. Before his retirment he was director of the National Security Agency which is the largest American espionage and intelligence organization and larger than the Central Intelligence Agency. It is precisely this agency which attempts to maintain a watch and supervision over the whole of our territory.

Now Gayler, the former director of the agency, writes that the world has fallen into a nuclear trap. He writes, as it were, banalities about the fact that it is time to really understand the nature of nuclear arms. But this is no banality inasmuch as the arms race is continuing. Gayler reminds one of the fact that in the event of the exchange of nuclear strikes the very first missiles reaching their targets would inflict almost inconceivable damage.

[Kondrashov] In this respect there exist various kinds of terrible calculations. Here is one of them, and it is regarded even as a moderate one. If one were to translate the explosive lethal force of the atomic weapons which have already been amassed, into farms of TNT there would be three tons for each inhabitant of the globe. By all the yardsticks of commonsense this is quite enough. In the light of all these calculations, of course, the essence of the Supreme Soviet's appeal becomes even clearer. It is true that one must not allow a fresh round of the nuclear-missile arms race. Four months ago this idea of not allowing a fresh round of the nuclear-missile arms race was, as is well known, stressed at the 26th CPSU Congress. One cannot say that the other side, above all Washington, was pleased by this call. Rather the opposite. Now the Supreme Soviet is again returning to this peace plan, but this time its appeal is to be heard more insistently than ever before.

What is the response of the other side? I should like to cite an example. Perhaps it is not completely linked with the theme and does not have anything directly to do with reactions to the Supreme Soviet's appeal, but in essence it contains the attitude of the American administration. What it boils down to is that time does wait and that there is no purpose in hastening and hurrying. This attitude was expressed by Eugene Rostow, an official who has long-standing hawkish convictions and who was recently appointed by President Reagan to the post of head of the government agency for Arms Control and Disarmament. He was speaking in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which was approving his candidacy. Regarding a resumption of SALT talks he said that the Reagan administration will require a minimum of 9 months to formulate its position at the talks.

[Gerasimov] Concerning this Eugene Rostow, I should like to quote him. He said that he knew no one in the government who would know what to speak about at these talks if they were to start now.

[Kondrashov] These are the words of a person who in his new position is due to influence to quite an extent the drawing up of the American position. He knows only one thing, that the SALT II treaty is dead for the present administration, although it was signed by the previous American president and although it took all of 7 years, through the fault of the Americans, to draw it up. He does not know what to do further, and really does not want to know. Both in December last year and in January this year, when Weinberger, the U.S. secretary of defense, was being approved in the same Senate, he caused perplexity and disappointment with his statement that the new administration would take about 6 months in order to draw up its position for Strategic Armaments Limitation Talks. Now Weinberger's 6 months have elapsed, and it turns out that Eugene Rostow's minimum of 9 months is beginning. Isn't this a mockery?

[Gerasimov] But this negative position was not accepted in West Europe: the administration was forced to make concessions and to promise talks in the future. In this connection the British paper THE FINANCIAL TIMES wrote that it is possible to lead a horse to water, but how does one make it drink the water? How does one make the United States go over from talks about talks to talks themselves?

[Sobolev] And conduct them in a businesslike way.

[Gerasimov] Yes, because among other things the Americans sometimes say that in general principle they are ready in the future to conduct talks: They do not now reject the idea of talks outright.

But now Alexander Haig, in an article in the Los Angeles TIMES of 9 June, has written that talks with the Russians are not possible before next year, and even then not at the beginning of the year, adding the reservation that even this timetable could be broken if Soviet conduct was not to his liking, that is, to Haig's liking. This reservation, in accordance with the American concept of linkage, leaves the United States full freedom of action. It can always, if it wishes, find fault with something. I would also like to mention the fact that the West European countries have nevertheless been able to bring the American horse to water, as the British newspaper wrote, and the pressure, of course, continues, because many Western political leaders are connecting with the talks their hopes for preserving a peaceful situation and detente. Thus [words indistinct] leaders of Western countries, with the exception of Washington, are in favor of talks. Take, for instance, Trudeau, Canada's prime minister. Speaking in Parliament on 21 June, he said that talks on the limitation of strategic arms should be resumed and the sooner this occurs, the better. And take, say, Helmut Schmidt, the FRG chancellor. He published an article on the 40th anniversary of the attack on the Soviet Union by Hitlerite Germany in which he says: We are besieging Washington and also Moscow with requests that a dialogue be commenced. This is particularly needed in critical situations. Well, there is no need to besiege Moscow with requests. Moscow is ready for talks.

[Sobolev] The Soviet Union has repeatedly expressed its readiness to hold talks on all topical issues relating to peace and security and to pay attention to any constructive ideas of other states. In our nuclear age, the appeal stresses, dialogue and talks are required by everyone to the same degree. There is now no other sensible way to resolve controversial issues, however acute or complex they may be, except by talks. The Supreme Soviet has expressed the conviction that parliaments possess the necessary prerogatives and authority to effectively strike to achieve a curbing of the arms race and disarmament by way of talks. Speaking from the rostrum of the Supreme Soviet session about the fact that the extreme heat of the situation throughout the world is becoming more and more dangerous, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that an awareness of this danger is mounting among the broad masses and the voices of protest against the activity of the militarists are growing stronger. Events of recent days fully confirm the correctness of these words. It is enough to mention the peace march which began last week. On 22 June there departed from Copenhagen its columns, in the ranks of which were representatives of many West European countries and eminent public and state figures. The participants of the march will travel over 1,000 km along the roads of Denmark, West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium and France. After traveling for 45 days they will hold a meeting of protest in Paris against nuclear arms.

[Gerasimov] It will be on 6 August, the Hiroshima anniversary.

U.S. Foreign Policy Questioned

[Sobolev] Quite right. Thus, the influence of the ideas of peace on public circles is growing. This is expressed, in particular, in increasingly sharp criticism of the negative American foreign policy, and this criticism is to be heard both in the United States and in Western Europe and in other areas of the world.

[Kondrashov] Last week, some rather lively debates began in the United States on a somewhat unexpected question: Has the Reagan administration got a foreign policy? The administration has been in power in the largest capitalist country for close to 6 months, and suddenly its own countrymen are asking it, Gentlemen, have you got a foreign policy? Incidentally, at the American President's latest press conference, after a very long interval, on 16 June, that question was put to him pointblank. The correspondents didn't find Reagan's answer convincing. The President was taken aback by the question, and rebutted it rather naively, by arithmetic, saying he had received at the White House eight heads of foreign states--eight, no less--and nine other foreign statesmen as well.

Last Sunday, on a television program, the former U.S. secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, joined in, and also declared that the Reagan administration has no foreign policy. And now we have the strange spectacle of the spokesman to the present secretary of state, one Mr Passage, refuting the former secretary of state by telling Americans that their country does have a foreign policy, after all. In doing so, he hides behind obscure and semi-apologetic phrases. I quote: I only want to repeat, says Passage, that there's a whole range of problems still in the stage of being reviewed. That review is taking longest in precisely those areas that are the most complex and the most important for our country's interests. Passage's explanations have not exhausted the question. On the contrary, in the past week it has been asked with increasing frequency in the American press, by people including such prominent commentators as James Reston and Joseph Kraft. What's strange about the picture is this. On the one hand, the present administration has got a foreign policy, and a perfectly definite one--crude, provocative and belligerent, amounting to anti-Sovietism in the style of the fifties--the time when the cold war was at its height. We've already spoken of that policy. The main holes in its implementation are assigned to the American Armed Forces, and to record military budgets. Detente is thrown overboard. On the other hand, if you think about it, it's also the absence of a foreign policy, if by foreign policy we mean a considered defense of American national interests, which is impossible without diplomacy, and without such methods of diplomacy as talks, and, above all, talks with Moscow. It's this stupid and reckless foreign policy that some experienced Americans, who are by no means pro-Soviet, don't want to acknowledge as being any sort of policy at all. That's the meaning of the question that's being more and more often asked of the President and his immediate entourage.

In effect, the charge of incompetence is being revived. Previously as you remember, it had been addressed to Carter, and now, to Reagan. But I want to say that what has particularly alarmed and disconcerted the seasoned political observers in Washington is the way Haig's visit to Beijing went. They do not object to an American-Chinese rapprochement based on anti-Sovietism. But the announcement that the United States is willing to sell arms to China and the public admission that the Americans already have on Chinese territory two monitoring stations for spying on the Soviet Union have been seen by these observers as a deliberate, crudely anti-Soviet provocation "teasing the Russian bear," as Kraft put it. Reston writes that, and I quote: Such an approach becomes dangerous and is fraught with a threat to universal peace. We know that, as a rule, in its first months every new American administration is glorified in the bourgeois press. That's how it was and in many respects still is with the Reagan administration. But now there are signs of a change. There's a mounting wave of consternation, discontent and criticism on the part of those who themselves have a hand in governing America. It's hard to say what will come of this but Reston, that old and sensitive barometer of the mood of the numerous echelons that rule America, writes: In Congress and other organizations there is a growing opposition to Reagan's ill-considered foreign policy. And he even warns that the incorrect course that the administration has taken in the field of foreign policy is clearly going to lead to a thunderstorm breaking out on the Potomac.

[Gerasimov] Well, apart from the question of whether America has a foreign policy, there's another question now being asked: Does America have a military strategy? It might seem that with arms and more arms, and the Pentagon intends to spend 1.5 trillion in the next 5 years. That's a lot! Figures of that order are usually accompanied by the epithet astronomical, and altogether, the increase in military spending is unprecedented. And here I think the main question is not how much, it's American money, after all, and they know how to count it. The main question is: What for? What does the United States want with extra arms? In other words, it's a question about strategy. And the weekly NEWSWEEK answers it like this: that the build-up of arms is taking place without any clear strategy.

Whereas in the nonnuclear sphere, the buildup of arms can be explained as providing a material-technical base for America's imperial ambitions in terms of world leadership, which demands a willingness to wage, as they say there, one-and a-half wars or two-and a-half wars, in the nuclear sphere, the only precipitate from the oversaturated arsenal is the unconvincing idea of a limited war--0.1 or 0.2 of a war. One can only conclude that the United States needs all these new nuclear arms in order, as NEWSWEEK wrote, to send a signal to the Soviet Union about American resoluteness. But resoluteness for what? Resoluteness for a suicidal confrontation? This isn't resoluteness, but bravado. ['ne reshimost, a petushinost] True resoluteness and wise statesmanship is in limiting strategic arms and reducing their level and, in the long term, disarmament, for example, what the Soviet Union is persistently calling for.

[Sobolev] And that's why the foreign policy and military strategy of the United States is arousing sharp criticism from many of its allies. There has been sharp condemnation, also, of Wahsington's unceremoniousness, bordering on interference in France's affairs, the unceremoniousness with which Washington has allowed itself to say officially what it thinks of that country's new government, threatening, in effect, to banish it from favor. As you know, comrades, details were published last week on the results of the extraordinary parliamentary elections and the composition of the new cabinet. The elections ended in a convincing victory for the leftwing forces.

[Gerasimov] The socialist parties now have a majority in the National Assembly--for the first time in history--and the president, Francois Mitterrand, is a socialist. He has his program. He has promised to reduce the gap between rich and poor in France, promised nationalization measures, and the French communists, who in the elections threw 4.5 million votes into the scale to promote the victory of a socialist president, are now included in the government. And it's this fact that has very greatly perplexed and alarmed Washington.

[Kondrashov] But I'd like to say that Washington and its West European allies have reacted differently to this event--the inclusion of communists in the French Government. Washington's reaction has been one of storm and protest, but its West European partners are reported to have reacted with unwonted mildness. Chancellor Schmidt, for example, did express concern, but said at once that what has occurred ought not to be dramatized. This doesn't mean, of course, that the governments of West Europe are ready to sympathize with the French communists. For West European observers, Mitterrand's decision is explained by his domestic political considerations: to broaden his base of support and secure the good will of the French trade unions, in which the decisive word and influence belongs to the communists, for his program of action. However, Washington is angry and is protesting. Why? What's the difference? Of course, there they're afraid of a precedent--in particular, they're afraid that this could make it easier for communists to enter the Italian Government, too. And, in my view, there's another consideration, a politico-psychological one. For Washington--especially Reagan's Washington--communists and communism are the most frightful bugbear, and they wave that bugbear about for all they's worth. It is being used to frighten the partners and allies, and the Third World, and, it goes without saying, the Americans themselves. And now this bugbear is becoming much less effective, when communists are entering the government in Paris.

[Gerasimov] George Bush, the U.S. vice presdient, has been in Paris in recent days and, although it is not the thing to do for a guest to opine about the situation in the house of his host, Bush impolitely declared that the inclusion of communists in the government is giving rise to alarm. And we also know about the relevant statements and warnings of the State Department that communists in government would influence the attitude of the United States toward any allied government. This is, of course, an example of high-handed interference, of a desire to teach others how they are to conduct their lives based on a conviction that America knows better than anyone else what is best for whom.

One could cite the following reply by President Francois Mitterrand of France: I remind you that French policy belongs to France.

[Sobolev] We have been speaking today about the United States' militarist policy, and I should like to draw attention to the fact that it represents a danger not only for the more or less distant future. In certain regions it threatens to produce an explosion which could come in the immediate future. A region like that is the Near East. Washington's connivance with the Israeli aggressor, its closest ally in the region, and even encouragement for brazen breaches of the norms of international law, are leading to a broadening of the scale of Tel Aviv's undeclared war against the Arab peoples.

Israeli Raid Viewed

[Gerasimov] Yes, the United States' behavior in connection with the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor on the outskirts of Baghdad is very eloquent. Initially, for the sake of form, the United States condescendingly wagged its finger at Israel for its raid and even voted for a resolution condemning Israel in the Security Council. But at the same time President Reagan virtually defended the brigand, saying that Israel could have regarded the operation as defensive. He did not say a single word of warning against a repetition of anything similar. And it has even come to light now that Israel received the information alleging that Iraq intended to develop a nuclear weapon from the United States. At the same time, it is well-known that in practice the nuclear reactor in Iraq was under the supervision of the International Atomic Energy Agency. This organization--and it is a very authoritative body--declared that talk of an Iraqi nuclear bomb was untrue. On the other hand, the supposition that an Israeli nuclear weapon exists, or that it will soon acquire one, might well be true. Thus, using the same criterion, it follows that the Arab countries have the right to bomb the Israeli nuclear reactor. (?Isn't that so). Israel has a great deal of plutonium, enough for these bombs, as opposed to the amount of the plutonium which Iraq had. But Israel does not want to place its nuclear installations under international supervision, something which, incidentally, is called for in the resolution which has just been adopted in the Security Council. And all this is happening because the United States is Israel's protector. In particular, annual American state subsidies to Israel stand at $2 billion, not counting other receipts.

[Sobolev] It is interesting that the American observer Jack Anderson wrote in the Washington POST that the bombing was on the personal initiative of Begin, while his cabinet and the intelligence service suggested an undercover subversive operation. Of course, it all boils down to the same thing, but it seems to me that this report reveals another disgusting aspect of this piratical act by Tel Aviv. It caused loss of life and destruction, but the Israeli producers staged this Near Eastern tragedy as if it were a carnival farce. Begin needed a publicity stunt in the election runup. His terrorist act was to be carried out with a maximum of fuss and ostentation. And going by his own words, Begin's words, the clown's role in this farce was given to Habib, the American envoy. He was dispatched to the Near East, as is well-known, allegedly on a peace mission, because Tel Aviv was troubled by the installation on Lebanese territory of antiaircraft missiles to defend that country's airspace against Israeli raids. The United States is so willing to indulge its Israeli charges that President Reagan had no scruples about calling these antiaircraft missiles offensive weapons, and he sent Habib to put pressure on the Arabs to make them remove the missiles which were irritating Tel Aviv. And now Begin declares that he provoked the so-called crisis in order to deflect attention from preparations for the raid on Iraq. Well, Habib played the role prepared for him.

[Gerasimov] Articles are now appearing in the American press with the theme that the tail is wagging the dog, in the sense that Begin, counting on 100 percent support from America, is behaving himself like...

[Sobolev--interrupting] And this may be in America's interests. This is being frankly stated.

[Kondrashov] And this is, of course, fraught with further dangers and complications. Because once again and, moreover, in a most striking situation of flagrant and scandalous banditry, so to speak, the Israelis are getting away with it.

[Gerasimov] Incidentally, this was also said in the Kenyan capital, Nairobi, where the 18th session of the assembly of heads of state and government of the member-countries of the Organization of African Unity has been taking place. These states are indignant that Israel can get away scot-free, that it considers that it can do what it likes, above all because the United States is Israel's protector. It must be said that the American agency, UPI, reported from Nairobi that the United States was the main target of criticism there on the part of African states. And, in point of fact, aside from Israel, these states are indignant with the continuing illegal occupation of Namibia by the Republic of South Africa. The patron is again the United States, which has now taken a course for rapprochement with the Republic of South Africa. The OAU document calls for Washington-Pretoria alliance an unholy one. These African states are indignant at the anti-Angolan activity of the United States. The United States is protecting the Angolan reaction, and so on. Altogether, at this session of the OAU assembly the United States was placed in the dock.

CEMA Cooperation

[Sobolev] Continuing our program, I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to the fact that, as is well-known, the 35th session of CEMA opens in Sofia, the Bulgarian capital, next Thursday. By previous agreement, the session is to take place at the level of heads of government of the member-countries of CEMA.

At the previous session, held last summer, the CEMA countries once again expressed their desire to deepen cooperation and to consistently implement a comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. This program was already being realized in the seventies, and was an important precondition for the success of the economies of our countries. The socialist community is the most rapidly developing economic system in the world. The CEMA countries today produce about one-third of world industrial output, more than one-fifth of the electric power, more than one-quarter of the hard coal and around one-third of the steel. The present-day stage of the expansion of socialist economic integration is characterized by long-term and large-scale forms of cooperation, by increased attention to the economic efficiency of production and the application to the achievements of science and technology. The significance of cooperation can be judged, for instance, by how successfully, thanks to it, the countries of the socialist community have found themselves protected from the effect of the crisis phenomena in the fuel and raw materials sector of the capitalist economy. The energy problem exists in our countries, too, but it is being solved systematically on the basis of mutual advantage. Let us mention the following detail. An agreement has been signed and is already being implemented on multilateral cooperation and specialization of the production, and reciprocal deliveries, of equipment for atomic power stations. Atomic machine-building of the CEMA countries will by 1990 enable a joint AES construction program to be realized. And in the next few years the drawing up of a scientific-technical forecast for the solution of fuel and energy problems up to the year 2000 will be completed. In the previous 5-year plan, higher forms of joint planning activity by our countries were realized. Consultations were held at CEMA sessions and executive committee meetings on the chief aspects of the economic policy of the fraternal states. It must be said that preliminary results of the coordination of the 5-year national-economic plans for the period 1981-85 have already been examined.

Reciprocal deliveries, for instance, between the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries will go up by 40 percent, reaching R260 billion according to provisional estimates. The Soviet Union, for example, will receive more than R60 billion worth of indispensable equipment from the CEMA countries in the new five-year period. The value of consumer goods deliveries will be R40 billion. At the 26th party congress, Comrade Brezhnev said: The CPSU and the other fraternal parties are adopting a course towards turning the next two 5-year period's into a period of intensive production and scientific-technical cooperation among the countries of socialism. That will undoubtedly be furthered by the latest session of CEMA. With that we end our program. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

CPSU'S ZAGLADIN SCORES U.S. POLICY IN EUROPE

LD271720 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun, TASS--"The USA is making an attempt to deprive Europe of independence, to subordinate it completely to its diktat, to deprive the Europeans of the opportunity to use the advantages of detente, the advantages of cooperation with the socialist countries, of independent policy vis-a-vis the developing states," said Vadim Zagladin, first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee. He was speaking today at the "Ninth Studio" of the Soviet national television. "This is done," Vadim Zagladin said, "through imposing the American strategy of turning Europe into a theatre of war. At the same time the USA hopes to stand aside in case a war breaks out on the European Continent." Vadim Zagladin pointed out the positive change in France, where the cabinet has been formed with the participation of communists. "The French Communist and Socialist Parties have found the possibility to draw up jointly the fundamentals of government policy and tried to take what is common for them," he said. "Both parties are declaring for disbanding military blocs, for peace and disarmament." As far as complicated problems are concerned, such as, for example, the Afghan problem, they declare for its political settlement, so that Afghanistan should decide its destiny itself. It seems to me that the programme, which was drawn up by the communists and socialists, will enable France to take an active part in the struggle for Europe's future, in peace-loving policy.

"Speaking of Europe as a whole today, its internal processes, it must be said, that they are processes of a positive character, which are in no small measure connected precisely with the awareness of the danger of war," Vadim Zagladin said. "In its appeal to parliaments and peoples of the world, the USSR Supreme Soviet has reiterated that ensuring peace was, is, and will be the supreme goal of the Soviet Union's foreign policy," Zagladin stressed. The appeal urges the parliaments to declare for talks resolutely. Very much depends now on whether they are started. They must be started, and as soon as possible. The U.S. administration is marking time, talks do not open. Our country insists on opening these talks." The appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet and Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the recent session of the Supreme Soviet, which as always was calm and fair, evoked broad response among world public. This is seen from the comments coming to us from different parts of the world, said Vadim Zagladin. Nikolay Shishlin, head of the group of consultants of the department of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke in the "Ninth Studio" programme on the lessons of the Second World War, the present policy of the United States and the U.S.-Chinese relations. Valentin Zorin, political observer of the all-union national radio and television of the USSR, conducted the programme.

Further Details

NC271901 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun (AFP)--The Kremlin today broke its reserve over the appointment of four communist ministers in France this week. A senior party Central Committee member welcomed this "positive change" in Paris. Speaking on national television, the deputy head of the Central Committee's International Department, Vadim Zagladin, said that the "French Communist and Socialist Parties have managed to work out together the basis of government policy."

Mr Zagladin added that the two parties would fight for the "dissolving of military blocs, for peace and for disarmament".

After an obscure reference to the "new French Government's attitude to Afghanistan"--namely that France hoped for a peaceful solution but believed in the "Afghan people's right to decide their own fate"--Mr Zagladin said that the socialist-communist programme would "allow France a more active part in the fight for Europe's future".

The Central Committee official said that Europe was under a constant threat from the United States, which saw the Old Continent as a "war theatre". Mr Zagladin said that the U.S. was "not only attempting to deprive Europe of its independence, but also to prevent it enjoying the advantages of detente and cooperation with the socialist nations". The Central Committee member's comments were the first official word on the French appointments except for violent condemnation in the press of the United States reaction to the communist ministers.

The U.S. State Department said on Wednesday that the move would affect the "tone and content" of Franco-American relations, drawing a sharp rebuke from French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, who firmly reiterated his government's commitment to the Atlantic alliance. Observers here had believed earlier that the Soviets were being studiously reticent partly as they were uncertain as to what direction French foreign policy would now take, but partly in order to avoid charges of interference--particularly as they had eagerly accused Washington of "cavalier interference in French domestic affairs". Meanwhile, the Soviet news agency TASS today reported French Communist Secretary Georges Marchais' interpretation of the "deep causes" of his party's decline since 1978. Quoting Mr Marchais, TASS said the blame lay with an "ideological war unleashed against the communists by bourgeois propaganda." TASS said Mr Marchais urged French communists to "employ all their efforts" to make the party the "greatest force for social and national renewal."

PRAVDA ON UN CONDEMNATION OF ISRAELI RAID

'PM261551 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[TASS dispatch: "Tel Aviv Pilloried"]

[Text] New York, 18 Jun--The criminal support by official Washington for Israel, which has raised international terrorism to the rank of state policy, is being resolutely condemned at the extraordinary session of the Security Council which is continuing at UN Headquarters. C. Maqsud, Arab League permanent observer at the United Nations, sharply criticized the attempt by U.S. President R. Reagan to find attenuating circumstances to justify Tel Aviv's barbarous action and present the bandit raid on Iraq as a "defensive step." C. Maqsud advocated the adoption by the Security Council of concrete and effective measures against Israel to prevent such terrorist acts in the future.

It is precisely the broad military aid and political support provided by the United States, Nicaraguan UN representative F.J. Chamorro Mora pointed out, which encourages Tel Aviv to continue its criminal policy. Effective sanctions in accordance with Chapter 7 of the UN Charter must be used against the aggressor. A firm and just peace in the Near East, Polish Representative P. Freyberg said, will not be achieved until Israel withdraws its troops from all occupied Arab territories.

Israel could not implement a policy of state terrorism if it did not rely on help and support from the United States, which is doing everything to prevent a universal and just settlement in the Near East, Hungarian Permanent UN Representative P. Racz stressed. In this connection, like many speakers, he pointed out the extreme importance and topicality of the Soviet proposal to call a special international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested parties including the PLO. The policy of state terrorism being pursued by Tel Aviv with the sanction of official Washington was also condemned by the representatives of Italy, Turkey, Guyana, Indonesia, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and other countries. At the same time as most participants in the extraordinary session of the Security Council were condemning the aggressive course of Tel Aviv, the American diplomatic corps was once again resorting to its favorite backstage tactics of "arm twisting". Threatening to use the veto, it is striving to win over some delegations to "compromise solutions," thereby trying to deflect the wave of indignation against the policy of the United States, which bears direct responsibility for the fatal consequences of Israel's aggressive policy, and at the same time to leave Tel Aviv's crime unpunished.

BAGHDAD RAID SEEN AIMED AT U.S. MIDEAST STANCE

PM260925 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Commentator's Opinion": "Precision Bombing"]

[Text] The fact that the raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center was an act of international terrorism carried out with the aid of F-16 fighter-bombers supplied to Israel by the United States was only a part and by no means the greatest part of an extremely unpleasant truth for Washington. Moreover, this part of the truth, however monstrous in its essence, is not new: Who is there who does not know that the Israeli aggressors--both in all their actions as the whole and, among them, in carrying out genocide against the people of Palestine--are not only using U.S. weapons but also enjoy Washington's blessing?

The new and highly dramatic fact for the U.S. administration is that in bombing Baghdad from U.S.-made aircraft, Tel Aviv was simultaneously aiming at two more targets. The first--the shot was a ricochet, but its destructive force was not weakened for all that--is the campaign announced by the R. Reagan administration of combating "international terrorism." The second--here the bombing target was chosen carefully, counting on the utmost precision of the strike--is the Near East travels of the U.S. President's special envoy P. Habib, who has been trying to apply political makeup to the U.S. imperialist course.

Observers have already noticed a surprising similarity in the opening of the present and the last U.S. administrations and a striking disregard by R. Reagan's "team" for the lessons of their predecessors' failures. The administration of J. Carter, a man who, according to the enigmatic logic of U.S. political life, interrupted for 4 years the job at which he was most competent--growing peanuts--began its activity, as is well known, with a loud campaign for "human rights." The empty utterances alternating with accusations and insults against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, produced an unexpected result for Washington. Once detonated, the slogans on "human rights" caused explosions whose damage to U.S. policy in terms of the revolutions in Iran and Nicaragua, for example, cannot even be measured in megatons. The U.S. ruling class will hardly ever forgive Carter for this.

The R. Reagan administration began with its own smash hit. With equally passionate and irresponsible utterances to the effect that the Soviet Union is the organizer of "international terrorism" and that all national liberation movements are merely varieties of terrorism. With this new campaign in full swing, bullets flew at the U.S. President in the center of Washington. The assailant was a young neofascist who was the embodiment of the U.S. way of life--a genuine incubator of terrorism. Throughout the world, including the countries allied to the United States, people began saying that if anyone was involved in "international terrorism"--from glorifying it to directly organizing it--then above all this was the United States. That it was the United States which physically removed statesmen and public figures disagreeable to it, overthrew legally elected governments and by flagrant force and a mailed fist strengthened its claims to other states' natural riches which do not belong to it. In short, as under Carter, the anti-Soviet campaign boomeranged against those who arranged it.

And then, as though specially in order to put everthing in its place once and for all, the Israel U.S. F-16's invaded the air space of the sovereign states of Jordan and Saudi Arabia and bombed to destruction the Baghdad nuclear research center in whose construction France was participating. This was an act of such patent international terrorism that, during a stormy debate in the British House of Commons, the Conservative D. Walters exclaimed that "the time has finally come to stop the international gangsterism of Israeli prime minister Begin before he seriously threatens peace not only in the Near East but throughout the world."

When even British Conservatives speak of Begin's "international gansterism," it is clear what they are addressing and whom they are actually accusing.

But the White House appears in a strange light in view of the fact that, when receiving the Israeli ambassador with full ceremony at the White House recently, R. Reagan assured him that the United States "will make no fundamental revision" to its policy toward Israel, would regard it as a "close ally" and "will remain at its side." Having kicked up a fuss about "international terrorism," the White House is at the same time forced to defend it. Like Carter with his "human rights," they are getting in a mess, as we can see.

It is quite poignant that, as it turned out, Washington knew in advance of the raid being prepared against Iraq. Washington is thus burdened with Israel in such as way that, however harmful this action may be for its Near East policy, the United States is compelled not only to pass over or tolerate but even effectively to approve the act of international gangsterism. This is at a time when P. Habib was rushing about the Near East assuring Arab capitals of Washington's "friendship" and its "sincere desire" to end the violence in Lebanon and other places. Such hypocrisy and duplicity have apparently not been known before even in the Arab world, which has seen everything in its day. The explosions around Baghdad will cost Washington dear.

Did they suspect this in Tel Aviv when they sent the F-16's on their piratical raid? Of course. Now that everything is becoming clear, one can go further. They did not simply suspect what a dirty trick they were playing on their Washington partners, they went into it wittingly in order to spoil U.S. relations with a number of Arab states. Rumor has it that Tel Aviv is especially displeased by Washington's flirtation with Saudi Arabia and in particular the plans to supply this oil-rich and thus dollar-rich country with various types of arms. By the bombing in Baghdad Tel Aviv decided to make a certain adjustment to Washington's Near East policy.

Aiming at the Iraqi nuclear center and simultaneously striking against the breadwinner: That is precision bombing. Such are the morals and methods of international terrorism.

U.S. IGNORED WARNING OF POSSIBLE REACTOR RAID

PM261305 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "Shelved"]

[Text] Washington, 20 Jun--Officials of the Washington administration are now passionately maintaining that they knew nothing about the Israeli aggression being prepared against Iraq. However, it has now come to light that serious suspicions regarding Israel's intentions were aroused in Washington back in the fall of last year and were then mysteriously shelved.

As the Washington POST has reported, documents in its possession attest that back in October 1980--at the very moment that Begin's cabinet approved in principle the plan for an attack on the nuclear reactor near Baghdad--U.S. Government experts, at Israel's request, gave the aggressor advice concerning the effect of a bomb strike on a reactor. In the course of a meeting in Washington the Israeli representative so concentrated attention on the possible damage to a reactor in the event of a direct hit by bombs that the American experts immediately felt suspicions regarding Israel's true intentions. As the American working memorandum on the substance of the meeting records, the Israeli experts showed no interest "in defensive measures against sabotage." Therefore "it is not clear whether the Israelis are intersted in defending their own reactors or in destroying other peoples's." The same memorandum points out that the Israeli specialists particularly sought to obtain an assessment of the effect of 1,000-kg bombs exploding after penetrating ferroconcrete barriers--that is, precisely such bombs as were dropped on the nuclear center in Iraq.

However, someone in Washington decided "not to attach significance" to those signals from American experts regarding Israel's intentions. They were quitely buried, as the Washington POST points out.

GEORGE BALL CITED ON ISRAELI NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PM261400 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jun 81 p 5

[PRAVDA correspondent N. Kurdyumov dispatch: "To Curb the Aggressors"]

[Text] Washington, 19 Jun--Official Washington's clear desire to lightly rebuke Israel and make no further reaction to its Near East ally's latest act of aggression is causing serious concern to farsighted representatives of the American public. The remarks of former U.S. Under Secretary of State George Ball are attracting attention in this respect; he has called for the overweening Israeli "hawks" to be curbed at last, before they push U.S. Near East policy into the abyss.

G. Ball notes that ever since Israel was created the United States has been its prop and in the last 4 years alone has given the Zionists aid totaling over $11 billion, not counting the huge sums unofficially given by American friends of Israel.

Since Israel, Ball points out, is "under the wing" of America, "the world tends to hold the United States responsible for Israel's actions."

In 1963, Ball points out, American intelligence established the existence of a secret nuclear installation near Dimona, in southern Israel. After protracted and persistent requests for an inspection, American experts discovered there a reactor capable of producing enough plutonium to create one nuclear bomb per year. That was about 20 years ago. Since then, despite our insistent requests, Ball declares, the United States not been allowed to make a further inspection of the nuclear center and Israel has not provided any information about its nuclear potential.

Noting that the Israeli raid on Iraq, which was carried out with U.S.-produced aircraft, has nothing to do with "legitimate self-defense," George Ball calls Tel Aviv's provocation a "mockery of international norms." He believes the time has come to face facts and insist on the necessity of control over Israel's behavior.

APPOINTMENT OF RDF COMMANDER KINGSTON REPORTED

LD280130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] The Pentagon has announced that the President of the United States of America has appointed Army General Kingston as commander of the Rapid Deployment Force. This is an interventionist body which is knocked together primarily for the struggle with national liberation movements in various areas of the world. Kingston was previously the commander of an infantry division deployed in South Korea. During the years of United States aggression in Indochina, he commanded the Green Berets in South Vietnam, sabotage forces with a special purpose--punitive expeditions--and whose members were butchers.

I. ALEKSANDROV ON HAIG BEIJING VISIT, 'RECKLESSNESS'

PM291050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jun 81 p 3

[I. Aleksandrov article: "Escalation of Recklessness": "On A. Haig's Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] World public is following with alarm the buildup of dangerous trends in the development of American-Chinese relations--a factor which is exerting an increasing negative influence on the international situation. The talks which recently took place in Beijing between U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and the leaders of the PRC have shown that Washington and Beijing are coordinating a policy aimed at exacerbating tension, destabilizing the international situation, intensifying confrontation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community and jointly waging an undeclared war on Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

The hallmark of the talks, judging by what has been published, was hostility on the part of Beijing and Washington to the USSR and to the cause of world peace. The views of the United States and China on the international situation, A. Haig said after the talks, "have never been so close as at the present time." "We have many identical or similar views," PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua said, echoing his words. The Chinese side, according to Haig, evaluated highly the measures taken by the U.S. administration to increase U.S. military power and strengthen America's ties with its allies in the military blocs. This aroused that violent opponent of detente, Senator H. Jackson, to such ecstasy that he declared: "No country in the world is so staunch a supporter of NATO as China!"

What we are clearly confronted with is a new and highly dangerous stage in the development of the Chinese-American partnership. This is expressed above all in a substantial expansion of its military aspects.

The Washington administration has announced its decision to remove China from the list of "unfriendly communist countries" and to place it in the category of "friendly developing countries." Appropriate amendments are to be inserted into American legislation. This step will not only allow China to acquire from the United States military hardware and technology whose export, according to special restrictions, is banned to "unfriendly countries," but will also provide it with access to credits on favorable terms. It seems that hopes are being entertained in Beijing that this will help to overcome the difficulties linked with the severe lack of foreign currency.

Expressing their willingness to provide Beijing with the means for conducting a modern war, including offensive weapons, the present Washington leaders have gone much further in their dangerous instigation than the Carter administration, which they criticized before the election for its excessive pro-Beijing tilt.

The coordination of "parallel actions" by the two states on the basis of "common strategic interests" was initiated during the visit by Brown, the erstwhile U.S. secretary of defense, to Beijing in January 1980. At the time, Brown hinted at the possibility of the sale to China of "dual purpose" hardware, that is hardware which could be used both for civil and military needs. When 6 months later Geng Biao, the present Chinese minister of national defense, arrived in Washington to return the visit, this possibility was made reality. The U.S. Government approved around 500 licenses for the sale of dual-purpose technology to China (helicopters, transport planes, trucks and radar). However, it was emphasized that what was involved was merely shipments of military equipment and not lethal weaponry.

Henceforth China has open access not only to restricted and highly sophisticated technology such as systems for the guidance of strategic missiles or military communications facilities, but also to various types of military hardware, from anti-tank missiles to fighter-bombers.

Nevertheless, the State Department avoids calling things by their proper name, maintaining that the United States is not exporting offensive weapons at all, since according to American law they should not, supposedly, be used for purposes of aggression. But the Pentagon's clients have shown more than once in practice of what little value such reservations are. The latest example of that is the Israeli raid on Baghdad.

One may say that Haig carried out his mission in Beijing like a general in civilian clothes. His meeting with Defense Minister Geng Biao was devoted to the sale of arms and also to the exchange of intelligence data. Huang Zhengji, deputy chief of Chinese military intelligence, participated in these talks.

News has just reached the press that the union between the intelligence services of the United States and China has come about even before "full normalization" of relations between the two states. An additional incentive for this was the overthrow of the anti-people's, monarchist regime in Iran, as a result of which the CIA was deprived of its electronic intelligence stations on the borders with the Soviet Union. On the basis of a secret understanding between Washington and Beijing, two tracking stations were built in northwest China with American equipment which was run by Chinese personnel under the supervision of instructors from the CIA. The intelligence information about the Soviet Union received from them, the New York TIMES writes, is being used jointly by the espionage centers of the United States and China.

As a result of his present trip, Haig, according to his statement, reached agreement on "extending active cooperation between the military departments of the two countries." A Chinese military delegation will visit Washington in August to discuss specific questions of such cooperation.

Those who are placing contemporary weapons in the hands of the Chinese hegemonists obviously suppose that they are acquiring an opportunity to influence Beijing's policy and to guide its expansionism basically in a northerly direction. A profound delusion! The danger of China's militarization--and the Reagan administration has now embarked on this road--lies in the fact that the American weapons now in Chinese hands will be turned primarily against the comparatively small neighboring states, among whom, incidentally, are America's allies. They are, as it were, nudging China toward implementing its territorial claims in Southeast and South Asia.

Even in countries numbered among the friends of the United States, apprehensions are being voiced in connection with the results of Haig's visit to Beijing, which are alien to the interests of peace. In Japan, for instance, such sentiments are being expressed not only by the public, but even by official circles. In an editorial, "The Dangerous Nature of American-Chinese Military Cooperation," the newspaper MAINCHI writes: "A militarily strong China poses a threat to all the surrounding countries of Southeast and southwest Asia." The Japanese Foreign Ministry has expressed concern over deliveries of American arms to China.

Washington's persistent blackmailing of the country of Hiroshima and Nagasaki to rid itself of its nuclear allergy and embark on the path of becoming a military power is being more and more actively supported by Beijing. There is reason to expect that the parties to the American-Chinese deal will now try to push Japan still harder onto the path of militarism.

Foreign observers note that the decision to sell offensive weapons to China is in keeping with the sharp toughening of U.S. policy in Asia. The main components of that policy are the expansion of military aid to Pakistan with the object of turning it into a regional gendarme and, in particular, into a base for continuing aggression against Afghanistan; the setting up of Rapid Deployment Force in the Indian Ocean and other parts of the world; and the knocking together of a new military grouping in Southeast Asia, hostile to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. The Chinese leadership declares its support for the American military presence in the Indian Ocean and the Far East, and welcomes the widening of the network of U.S. military bases and strongpoints in those regions.

Neither the United States nor China conceals the fact that their aim is to drive a wedge between the countries of Indochina and their neighbors, the states of Southeast Asia, surround Vietnam with something in the nature of a "cordon sanitaire," and attempt once again to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees. D. Holdridge, U.S. assistance secretary of state for Eastern Asian and Pacific affairs, who accompanied Haig to Beijing, is now cynically arguing the need "jointly with other countries to find ways of intensifying the political, economic--if necessary--military pressure on Vietnam."

Another point in the Beijing talks was the so-called Kampuchean problem. The State Department chief publicly stated that but for minor differences of nuance in the U.S. and Chinese approaches to this issue, the sides were agreed that a "united front" should be set up in Kampuchea to fight Vietnam. Its framework is to be provided by the Pol Pot gangs which receive Chinese and American weapons via the territory of Thailand. All this means that the enemies of People's Kampuchea are creating a hotbed of military danger in the area of the Thai-Kampuchean border and are conducting accelerated preparations for armed conflict. Plans are being hatched in American-Chinese circles to seize part of the territory of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and to set up some kind of "liberated zone" there, into which a puppe "government" would immediately be transferred.

The results of the American-Chinese talks Beijing show that the Chinese line toward a military settlement of the "Kampuchea question" has received Washington's approval. The ASEAN countries and some other states are now being drawn into the implementation of that course with the U.S. There are plans to use the authority of the United Nations as a cover for interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea. For this purpose, Haig and Huang Hua discussed the question of how the so-called international conference on Kampuchea which is being convened next month in New York could undertake "sanctions" against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the SRV.

The dangerous military-political maneuverings set in motion by shortsighted adventurists are fraught with a serious threat to the entire world. If Washington expects to exploit the blatant anti-Sovietism of the present Chinese leadership to the advantage of the U.S. in its global anti-Soviet strategy, Beijing has its own ax to grind: to cause a clash between the U.S. and the USSR, in order to dominate the world after a nuclear conflict which, according to its calculations, would reduce America and Europe to ashes while sparing, perhaps, a few dozen--or a couple of hundred--millions of Chinese. After all, there are already twice as many of them as the population of the United States and Europe put together.

No, the architects of U.S. and Chinese policy, who see eye to eye when it comes to their militant anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, are far from being of the same mind in their global claims. Each of the sides strives to tie down the other, to tether it more firmly to its policy and at the same time to leave itself freedom of action. The facts show that until now the United States has been more successful in these tactics. It determines the pace and content of the collusion.

In taking a course toward a military and strategic alliance with imperialism, the Beijing ruling clique has in essence resorted to concessions on the Taiwan question. As A. Haig declared at a Beijing press conference, the Chinese side "received with understanding" the U.S. intention to continue to maintain close relations with Taipei. For all its verbal "thunder and lightning," the PRC leadership has effectively assented to a situation of "two Chinas," which is an insult to the prestige and sovereignty of a great power.

Thus, China is playing the shameful role of junior partner and assistant to the U.S. imperialists, a role which the present Beijing leaders have readily assumed. One gets the impression that no serious thought is being given in Beijing to the consequences of this dangerous gamble with the fate of their own people.

Apart from the international aspects of Haig's visit to China, many observers note its significance for Deng Xiaopeng and his adherents on the plane of domestic politics. The timing of the trip is remarkable in itself. The U.S. secretary of state arrived in Beijing on the eve of the sixth plenum of the CCP Central Committee, at which important organizational and political decisions are expected to be taken. The U.S. administration has unequivocally shown its interest in strengthening the position of Deng Xiaopeng in the Chinese leadership and thereby consolidating Beijing's present foreign policy. Taken as a whole, the results of Haig's talks with the Beijing leaders can be viewed as an escalation of an imprudent policy. The Soviet Union cannot remain indifferent to the dangerous new turn taken by Sino-American relations, in particular to the plans for providing China with modern American arms, military equipment and technology. These actions by Washington and Beijing cannot be seen as other than hostile to our country.

The ruling circles of the United States and China should realize that the American-Chinese association on an anti-Soviet basis will be duly taken into account in the USSR in the overall context of Soviet-American and Soviet-Chinese relations. The Soviet Union will take such measures as will be dictated by the situation as it evolves. No one should entertain any doubt that the Soviet people, possessed of strong nerves and powerful means for cursing aggression, will not submit to provocations and will be able to stand up for itself and defend the interests of its friends and allies. Washington and Beijing have started a dangerous game. It demands not only condemnation but also vigilance and a resolute rebuff from all peoples, from all responsible political forces who value peace, security and national independence.

PAPER STRESSES MILITARY ASPECT OF HAIG PRC TRIP

PM290901 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 3

[V. Topchyan "Our commentary": "Collusion"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig's official visit to China has ended. It was the culmination of his 15-day tour to the Far East. "The visit to Beijing," the New York TIMES wrote, "is unusual. It shows that even the most conservative American President of recent times recognizes the strategic value of dealings with a state that he would usually call Marxist and atheist."

For his part A. Haig viewed his trip "as the most important mission to come his way in 5 months in office." As American newspapers have noted, "he regards himself as the only sensible upholder of continuity" as far as U.S. policy vis-a-vis China is concerned. This policy, as is well known, is based on "two Chinas", the "parallel strategic interests" of which Z. Brzezinski, the former U.S. presidential assistant for national security affairs, used to speak, and fierce anti-Sovietism.

As for the results of the talks, neither side was disappointed in its expectations. Even the first speeches by the American guest and his Chinese hosts showed that "considerable unanimity had been reached on the need for closer cooperation in the strategic sphere." That sort of start to the talks suited both sides: Casting aside the "Taiwan stumbling block," they plunged wholeheartedly into deciding the question of coordinating "the close strategic cooperation between China and the United States with a view to opposing the Soviet Union worldwide." Consequently, as expected, "coincidence of views" was reaffirmed regarding many international problems. According to the secretary of state, the stances of Washington and Beijing "have never been as close as they are now." He noted, in particular, the "complete coincidence of aims regarding Afghanistan and Kampuchea." During the visit in Beijing special attention was paid to talks with PRC Defense Minister Geng Biao. The question of arms deliveries for China was discussed "within a broad context." There was talk of Washington's readiness--a matter of extreme interest to Beijing--"to ensure the requisite Chinese defense capability." To the neo-Maoist leadership's great joy, the sides agreed to "expand active cooperation between military departments." As the next step along the road of expanding American-Chinese relations the United States lifted restrictions on the sale of offensive weapons to China. As soon as this August a Chinese military delegation will visit Washington. Commenting on the results of the talks between U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig and the Chinese leaders, the Japanese paper ASAHI notes, in particular, that they "represent another step toward creating a military alliance directed against the USSR." However, as history shows, the "intersection of strategic parallels" based on fierce anti-Sovietism is shaky ground on which to build such alliances.

MOSCOW MEETING HELD TO MARK 60TH CCP ANNIVERSARY

OW280402 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Present at the meeting held on 25 June were Soviet Sinologists, members of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, representatives from various circles in Moscow and the director and corresponding members of the Far East Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

(Smatokovskiy), vice president of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, delivered an opening speech. In his report on the history of the CCP, Soviet Sinologist (Glunin) said: We are here to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the CCP. The first CCP National Congress was held in Shanghai in July 1921. The documents of the first congress pointed out: The purpose of the CCP is to establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, to build socialism, to strive to realize communism and to strengthen the ties of the CCP with the Communist International. The report points out: The CCP was founded under the strong influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia, an inevitable outcome of the development of the Chinese revolution. The process of the founding of the CCP was a complicated and difficult one. The communist international greatly helped the CCP with its founding and development and made valuable contributions to the solution of some major problems in the Chinese revolution. Implementation of the Communist International's tactics insured the final victory of the Chinese revolution in 19[illegible].

Comrade (Glunin) then said: Since the very beginning, the CPSU and the Soviet people have sided with the Chinese communists. The victory of the Soviet Union over the Hitlerite fascists and the Japanese militarists was of great significance for the destiny of the Chinese revolution. The Soviet Army smashed the Japanese Kwangtung Army, liberated Northeast China and turned that part of China into the military and economic base of the Chinese revolution in 1945. It was from that base that the Chinese revolutionary forces launched its final attacks and won victory. After the establishment of the PRC and the People's Democratic Government in 1949, the CCP, with support from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, led China in advancing along the road of building a socialist society. The CCP made remarkable achievements while advancing along this road: China successfully carried out its First 5-Year Plan for the development of its national economy from 1953 to 1957. The Eighth CCP National Congress in 1958 laid down a general line for building a socialist society in China on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and world socialism's experiences and in accordance with China's actual conditions. The Eighth CCP National Congress mapped out China's Second 5-Year Plan, a concrete plan for economic development from 1958-62. Thus it appeared that a solid foundation had been laid for the socialist cause in China. However, a fierce struggle over China's (?further development) occurred within the Chinese leadership in the late 1950's. The Mao Zedong-Lin Biao clique gained the upper hand. As a result, a drastic change took place in Chinese domestic snd foreign policies. Casting aside the resolutions of the Eighth CCP National Congress, the Maoist clique forced the party and the country to launch a Great Leap Forward and then came the Cultural Revolution. The Chinese people have paid a tremendous price for the adventurist policy of Mao Zedong and company. Even now the Chinese economy has not yet freed itself from (?the Maoist influence). Mao Zedong's policy has produced a deep political and ideological influence on Chinese society, thus discrediting socialism and causing a crisis of confidence. Since the late 1950's, big-power chauvinism has become the basis of the Chinese leadership's domestic and foreign policies. This can be seen from the facts that they have refused to be friendly with and cooperate with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, that they have drawn close to (?Japan) and even imperialism and so on and forth. In conclusion, Comrade (Glunin) said: The 26th CPSU Congress, held in February and March, profoundly assessed the nature of the CCP's foreign policy. At the 26th CPSU Congress, Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, pointed out: Changes have now taken place in Chinese domestic policy, and time will show the true meaning of these changes. Time will prove whether the present Chinese leaders will be able to overcome the grave consequences caused by Mao Zedong. Regrettably, now nothing can be said about any favorable changes in Beijing's foreign policy. Beijing's foreign policy is still aimed at aggravating international tensions and colluding with imperialism. This of course, cannot make it possible for China to return to the road of sound development. Imperialism can never become a friend of socialism.

PRAVDA REPORTS KARMAL STOPOVER MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

PM261627 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 2

[TASS Report: "En Route to Prague"]

[Text] A DRA party and government delegation headed by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolution Council, which is en route to Prague for an official friendly visit, made brief stopovers in Tashkent and Kiev on 22 and 23 June.

B. Karmal sent a telegram from on board his aircraft to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"Flying over the USSR's territory, I am glad to convey wholeheartedly to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Government and fraternal people and to you personally, esteemed Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, warm greetings from the PDPA Central Committee and the DRA Revolutionary Council, Government and people and also my own comradely greetings.

"We are firmly convinced that the relations of comradely friendship and all-round solidarity and internationalist cooperation between the DRA and the USSR will develop and strengthen for the prosperity and tranquillity of the working people of the entire world, in the interests of strengthening peace throughout the world.

"I take this opportunity to express to you, dear comrade, my best good, comradely and fraternal wishes for health and also for new and even more glowing successes for the friendly USSR led by the Leninist CPSU."

ACTIVITIES OF DRA AGITATION BRIGADE NOTED

LD261426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Our correspondent Viktor Bazilevich reports from Kabul:

The agitation and propaganda detachment which was formed in connection with the decision of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee has left for the provinces of Afghanistan.

The members of the agitation brigade inform the inhabitants of towns and villages of the party's activities, explain to the population the decisions of the PDPA Central Committee plenums and tell of the congress of the National Fatherland Front which took place in Kabul recently.

Activists of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan are distributing among the population papers and magazines, showing documentary films, giving concerts and rendering medical aid. The appearances of the youth brigade always enjoy a large audience.

Great interest is aroused by the land reform. That is quite understandable. After all, the majority of the Afghan population is employed in agriculture.

The national democratic revolution, which is being implemented in Afghanistan, considers as one of its chief tasks the annihilation of all feudal vestiges, the limitation of large land ownerships and providing with land all peasants without or with little land.

At mass meetings with the members of the agitation brigade, those taking part express full support for the National Fatherland Front, and state their firm determination to implement plans for peaceful construction in Afghanistan.

GROMYKO, NGUYEN CO THACH HOLD TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD261544 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, today had a meeting with member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Co Thach.

Questions of further development of Soviet-Vietnamese relations, and also some topical international issues of mutual interest were discussed.

The ministers expressed profound satisfaction with the consolidation and expansion of all-round relations between the USSR and Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the basis of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation, emphasized the firm determination of the sides to continue strengthening unity and cohesion of the socialist community on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The great significance of regular meetings between Soviet and Vietnamese leaders for further development of bilateral relations was emphasized. Noted in this connection were the fruitful results of the recent meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan who had led the delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam at the 26th CPSU Congress.

Nguyen Co Thach states once again that the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people as a whole fully support the concrete programme of peace for the 1980's that was proclaimed from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress. The invariability of the peaceful foreign-policy course of the Soviet state has again been convincingly reaffirmed in Leonid Brezhnev's speech at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet and in the appeal "to the parliaments and the peoples of the world", which was adopted at the session.

Both sides expressed confidence that realization of the proposals, put forward in the programme, would open the way to the recovery of the international situation as a whole, for intensification of the struggle for detente, disarmament and development of cooperation between countries of all continents. They emphasized the significance of the proposal on confidence building measures in the Far East, which was put forward at the 26th CPSU Congress, realisation of which could meet the aims of improving the situation in Asia. In this connection, the sides received with satisfaction the initiative of the Mongolian People's Republic which proposed that a convention on mutual non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations between states of Asia and the Pacific be signed.

Andrey Gromyko said that the Soviet people, true as they are to the internationalist duty, will continue invariably siding with the Vietnamese people, rendering them the necessary assistance in building a new life, in defending the independence and sovereignty of the motherland.

In exchanging opinions on international problems, on behalf of both countries the minister denounced the course of escalating tension, undermining detente and a recurrence to the "cold war" time, which is being conducted by the American administration with vigorous assistance of the Beijing leaders. The two sides denounced the dangerous military-political rapprochement between the United States and China the leadership of which does not conceal its expansionist designs towards other countries and peoples.

In discussing the situation in Southeast Asia it was noted from both sides that the main cause of tension existing in that region is the policy of Washington and the Chinese leadership which spur ASEAN countries to confrontation with states of Indochina. The testimony of that are manoeuvres aimed at forming a "united front" of Kampuchean emigrant groupings and at convening the so-called international conference on Kampuchea. The way towards normalisation of the situation and establishing a peace zone in Southeast Asia in the future is through a dialogue between countries of Indochina and the ASEAN member-states, but not through piling up new differences. From the Soviet side it was emphasised that the USSR backs the striving of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to live in concord with their neighbours. It regards the proposals of the June conference of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese states in Phnom Penh as another confirmation of good will and the constructive approach of these countries to questions of the recovery of the situation in Southeast Asia.

The talks passed in a cordial, comradely atmosphere with full identity of views on all questions that were discussed.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DAY MEETING

PM260921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Combat Solidarity"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 18 Jun--Under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and thanks to the efforts of the entire Kampuchean people and the assistance of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist community countries, our country has achieved great successes in the cause of socioeconomic and political restoration, Pen Sovan, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, stated at a meeting in honor of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army's 30th anniversary. Under conditions of constant threats and provocation from the forces of international reaction, it is necessary to strengthen the combat solidarity of the three Indochinese countries' peoples.

Addressing the meeting, Van Tien Dung, head of the Vietnamese delegation, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and SRV minister of national defense, stated that no intrigues by the forces of reaction will manage to destroy the strong friendship of the Indochina countries' peoples and armies.

GROMYKO VISIT TO POLAND IN EARLY JULY ANNOUNCED

LD281710 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Commitee and the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Repubulic, Andrey Andrevevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, will visit the Polish People's Republic on a short friendly visit at the beginning of July.

KPN TRYING TO 'LIQUIDATE' SOCIALISM IN POLAND

LD270940 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1700 GMT 26 Jun 81

["At a Sharp Angle" program]

[Text] The action of counterrevolutionaries in Poland evoke open and malicious satisfaction among all sworn anticommunists in the West. There is nothing strange about this. Moreover, there is something else that deserves attention. We observe the impudent cynicism and adventurism of ideologues setting themselves up as defenders of democracy and workers, while at the same time throwing themselves into the arms of newly-revealed friends from among various NATO forces who do not hide their desire for the disruption of socialism in Poland and its split from the Warsaw Pact. It is also strange that there are naive people who do not completely comprehend where the demogogues foretelling the notorious fight [words indistinct] are leading the Poles and that the course aimed at permanent chaos threatens not only Poland but also peace and stability in Europe.

One of the main initiators of subversive anti-Soviet activities in Poland is Leszek Moczulski, 50-year-old son of Stanislaw and Janina, nee Rymer. Moczulski's creation, the Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN], has been calling since its inception for the liquidation of socialism in the country and the breaking of ties with the Soviet Union. The strategic lines of the confederates is based on permanent pressure on some links of the new trade unions in order to capture a bridgehead for the subsequent future attack against the socialist system, in the course of which it would be possible to make demands for so-called pure democracy, a parliamentary republic and so forth.

In an interview for the West German periodical DER SPIEGEL as long ago as last September, Moczulski declared: We, the KPN, are for the creation of new political parties in the country which in the final analysis would put an end to the rule of the communists.

In his articles which were widely publicized by the entire press and subversive transmitters calling themselves [words indistinct] Free Europe, Moczulski issued various instructions to his assistants: The best solution lies in gradually increasing the expanding creeping revolution. Or: Communists are on the defensive. We must give them no respite. Striking them with blows, we must move over to the offensive.

Such premises by a political adventurist who ignores the will of the majority of Poles desiring peace and stability on the basis of socialist renewal provokes internal conflict and chaos. In his plans, the rabid antisocialist Mafioso Moczulski does not even renounce armed struggle and terrorism. We reject the program of evolution, Moczulski states, since we do not wish to transform the existing system while preserving its basic structure. We aim at annihilating the structure itself. Later on: One should not exclude a situation in which a form of armed struggle may prove to be the most necessary and successful method of action.

Only a person devoid of an elementary feeling of responsibility for the lives of his compatriots and the fate of his own motherland can goad some Poles against other Poles.

Only an open traitor to the interests of his nation can call for the destruction of the socialist system with which the lives, destiny and future of millions of Poles are connected.

Moczulski likes to call himself a commander of fighting opposition in Poland, trying to prove that his confederation has arisen in an autonomous and spontaneous way. However, something quite different appears from his correspondence with the so-called emigre London government headed by Moczulski's patron, Kazimierz Sabat, and also in the contacts of the leader of confederates with certain NATO circles and with extreme rightwing FRG statesmen. Sabat, in his letter to the editor of GODZINA newspaper, published in Canada, admitted that Moczulski is being paid by his agents. In the same letter Sabat says that he wanted to make Moczulski a member of the so-called national council, the emigre parliament. However, the premier did not put this decision into practice, fearing that the Polish authorities might accuse Moczulski of overt treason.

Moczulski's most active foreign patron is a certain (Strong di Mendi), active in the FRG, who, desiring to manifest the unanimity of the attitudes of KPN activists with those of the West German rightwing politicians, joined the electoral campaign on the side of Franz-Joseph Strauss. [Words indistinct] that the program of the head of the West German ultras includes the demand for the revision of the FRG's eastern borders, including those with Poland. Shouting at the top of its voice its alleged uncompromising attitude toward the questions of independence and borders, Moczulski's confederation prefers not to notice the revanchist demands of its friends.

Antisocialist forces in Poland act in various ways but their aims are the same. They want to push Poland into chaos, reckoning that if it is not possible to do what the counter-revolution wants, then at least an improvement of the situation should not be allowed. For the antisocialist forces it is not important how much this would cost the Poles. For them only one thing is important: not to allow a stabilization on the basis of socialism. Their most urgent task is to use every means to undermine it. Confederate-renegade Moczulski is one of those people who are most active in propagating this task.

NEPSZABADSAG COMMENTARY RAPS KSS ACTIVITIES, GOALS

LD281512 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Budapest, 28 Jun, TASS--The newspaper NEPSZABADSAG, central organ of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, in a commentary headlined "KSS-KOR and Spontaneity" writes about the purposeful and carefully calculated activities of the counter-revolutionary underground in Poland.

"The forces which come out against socialism," the article says, "while thoroughly concealing their true goals, popularizing irresponsible, demagogic demands, and inciting to bringing up new and new impracticable demands in order to paralyze the normal activities of socialist institutions in Poland, act as 'rectifiers' of socialism, 'upholders' of humanism, freedom and democracy." In other words, remaining in the background they are turning 'Solidarity' into its mass basis and are increasingly urging its activities in the direction of oppositional policy.

The KSS-KOR programme, the newspaper writes, takes it into consideration that the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) will undoubtedly try to prevent a qualitative change of the sociopolitical system in the country. Therefore at the first stage it was planned as the first-priority task to bring about disorganization in the party and the state. The KSS-KOR members, by penetrating the party and putting pressure on its members who are amenable to influence, are seeking to create difficulties in the PUWP's inner activities in order to disorganize its ranks and to deprive it of a possibility of adopting decisions.

According to the KSS-KOR documents, 'Solidarity' members who are drafted into the army should have a demoralizing effect on it. The task is being set to gradually step up the campaign to discredit the bodies of the Ministry of the Interior.

All this clearly shows, NEPSZABADSAG emphasizes, how 'spontaneous' is the process which occurs in Poland now.

TRUD RAPS BRITISH MEDIA COVERAGE OF POLAND

PM261048 Moscow TRUD in Russian 25 Jun 81 p 5

[Correspondent A. Burmistenko London dispatch: "Poisoned Carrot"]

[Text] The further the dramatic events in Poland develop the more obvious become the attempts by certain quarters in the West to aggravate the socioeconomic crisis in the country and to extract maximum political profits from it. Judging by everything, those quarters in Britain now have a double strategy: on the one hand, not to force developments, and, remaining in the background, not to overemphasize their role; on the other hand, not to let the counter-revolutionary process subside, using for this all possible levers of economic and propaganda pressure.

Economic blackmail is today the most obvious means of pressure by international capitalism on Poland. The adventuristic sliding into indebtedness to Western banks and governments is now hitting back at Poland in the form of serious financial difficulties. Now granting postponements in the payment of interest for the loans (postponements, it must be said, of a short-term nature and in no way solving the general problem), the governments and banks of imperialist powers depict themselves virtually as well-wishers of the Polish people. The assistance has, however, an extra dimension and strong political strings attached, as borne out by numerous comments in the British bourgeois press. "For many years to come," THE GUARDIAN writes with breathless relish, "the West will exercise an unprecedented influence on the direction of Polish economic development...." In another article the same paper noted that "stricter Western control (of capital investments in Poland) and the reorientation of the Polish authorities toward 'market socialism' will help to transform trade and foreign loans into an effective instrument for future reforms."

Commentator Joseph Fitchett wrote in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE about the far-reaching aims of these "reforms": "Western governments must subordinate their direct political aims--for example, the loosening of Poland's ties with the Soviet bloc countries--to the more urgent need for rapid economic reforms in Poland...." J. Fitchett also revealed the poisonous core of the "carrot" of Western aid: "All Western plans are bound to allow for the immediate recovery of Polish debts if Solidarity's positions are threatened."

The economic blackmail is backed up by a really unprecedented psychological British bourgeois propaganda campaign. In this context THE SUNDAY TIMES wrote that "the best course for the West was to present the 'Polish problem' as a most difficult and threatening one." Carrying out this provocative scheme, the British bourgeois mass media "inspire and spread provocative rumors and fill their pages with endless sensational speculations, not disdaining open forgeries either--like THE OBSERVER's photograph of "Russian paratroopers standing at the ready at Krakow airport." (The Polish Embassy in London retorted by saying that it was a photograph of a group of Polish soldiers from the Warsaw Military District on exercises--wearing Polish uniforms.)

The situation of tension and psychosis, fanned by bourgeois propaganda unfortunately makes a negative impact on organizations usually distinguished by commonsense and independent decisions. Thus, the International Committee of the British Trade Union Congress [TUC] suddenly issued a strange "statement" on the situation in Poland. It is quite obvious that stabilization of the situation in that country is not promoted either by the TUC decision to set up a special fund for the purchase of printing equipment for Solidarity.

The dirty intrigues around the Polish events amidst definite political quarters of Britain in the final analysis boils down to the following aim: to exploit the crisis situation and, relying on counterrevolutionary forces inside the country, to try to turn back the decades of historic development of People's Poland, to wrest it from the socialist community.

SUCCESSFUL SOVIET SONG FESTIVAL IN POLAND

LD271702 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] A traditional Soviet song festival has ended in the Polish town of Zielona Gora. This was the 17th time it was held. It was a great success despite the attempts of some Solidarity trade union functionaries to disrupt it on the pretext of so-called excessive cost. Throughout the three evenings of the festival, the outdoor theater accommodating 5,500 people could not accomodate all the people who wanted to attend and many enjoyed the singing from the surrounding hills. At the ceremony at which the festival awards were presented, Stanislaw Wronski, the chairman of the head office of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society, said those trying to sow differences and smear the friendship between the two fraternal peoples would never achieve their ends.

TIKHONOV, VERDET DISCUSS RELATIONS, COOPERATION

PM261357 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Text] TASS--On 22 June a meeting was held in the Kremlin between N.A. Tikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and I. Verdet, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and prime minister of the Romanian Government, who was in Moscow on a short working visit.

During the conversation, which was held in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, they discussed questions of the further development of relations and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania. Special attention was paid here to the implementation of the accords reached during the meetings and talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and Romanian president.

The sides examined questions of the state of and prospects for the expansion and deepening of Soviet-Romanian trade and economic ties on both a bilateral and a multilateral basis within the framework of CEMA. Note was made of the important significance of the tasks involved in the practical translation into concrete measures of the long-term program signed in May 1980 for the development of specialization and production sharing between the USSR and Romania for the period through 1990.

The talks between the heads of the Soviet and Romanian governments confirmed the mutual desire to further develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and Romania.

During the conversation they also touched on certain topical international problems connected with the tasks of consolidating security and cooperation in Europe, disarmament and arms limitation and consolidating detente and peace.

The following took part in the meeting:

On the Soviet side: K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.D. Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade; N.P. Firyubin, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; N.N. Inozemtsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; V.I. Drozdenko, USSR ambassador to Romania; and O.A. Chukanov, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee department.

On the Romanian side: C. Burtica, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; P. Enache, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; E. Dobrescu, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government and chairman of the Romanian State Planning Committee; G. Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; D. Turkus, deputy chief of the RCP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department and T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

A luncheon was given in honor of the head of the Romanian Government in the Kremlin, at which N.A. Tikhonov and I. Verdet exchanged friendly toasts.

I. Verdet was met and seen off at Vnukovo Airport on 22 Jun by N.A. Tikhonov and F.V. Rusakov and also by N.K. Baybakov, other officials and Ambassador T. Dudas.

GROMYKO, SFRY AMBASSADOR MEET, VIEW RELATIONS

PM261602 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 4

[Text] TASS--On 22 June A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, received SFRY ambassador to the Soviet Union, M. Orlandic, at his request.

The ambassador conveyed a message from the SFRY Presidium addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the conversation, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they touched on questions of the further development of bilateral relations between the USSR and the SFRY and also certain international problems of mutual interest.

RADIO-TV COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD261616 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] The USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and Yugoslav radio and television have signed a protocol in Moscow on cooperation in the field of television and radio broadcasting in 1981-82. It provides for an increased exchange of television and radio materials on the life of the peoples of the USSR and Yugoslavia and for mutual assistance in the preparation of programs on the most important events in both countries. The document was signed by Lapin, chairman of the State Committee for Television and Radio, and Bakocevic, chairman of the executive council of Yugoslav radio and television.

BRIEFS

TASS-TANJUG COOPERATION--Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--Director General of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG Aleksandar Bakocevic is staying in Moscow at the invitation of TASS since June 24. A protocol was signed here today on the development of cooperation between TASS and TANJUG. The protocol was signed for TANJUG by Aleksandr Bakocevic, for TASS--by Director General Sergey Losev. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1528 GMT 26 Jun 81 LD]

BREZHNEV TO VISIT FRG IN NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER

LD261214 Hamburg DPA in German 1128 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Bonn, 26 Jun (DPA)--Chancellor Schmidt told the SPD Bundestag group today that Soviet head of state and party Leonid Brezhnev will come to Bonn in November or December. According to a spokesman of the group the time was agreed on by the chancellor and Soviet Ambassador in Bonn Semenov during their talks Wednesday evening.

MITTERRAND REMARKS ON U.S. CRITICISM NOTED

LD262024 Moscow TASS in English 1922 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Jun, TASS--President Francois Mitterrand of the French Republic gave it to understand he was going to ignore the negative reaction of the U.S. to the inclusion of communists in the French Government. Talking to journalists in Saint Brisson (Nievre Department), he said, specifically: "The Americans' reaction is their business. The decision is mine. I did not bother asking myself whether my decision corresponded to the wishes or demands of such or such a state, and I will not bother asking it." Francois Mitterrand also said that the more independent decisions France took, the more it would be respected, in fact.

PRAVDA VIEWS BENEFITS OF AUSTRIAN NEUTRALITY

PM290848 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 81 p 4

[Special correspondents I. Melnikov and M. Podklyuchnikov report: "On the Road of Good Neighborliness"]

[Excerpts] Vienna-Moscow--In the complex mosaic of political life in Europe today Austria has a special place. It pursues a policy of permanent neutrality. When the State Treaty was concluded and the Alpine republic assumed its present international legal status, there were arguments over this question. The arguments that nothing good could be expected on this path mostly originated from abroad, from the countries of the north Atlantic bloc. In the United States there were even remarks to the effect that neutrality was allegedly a "betrayal." It was also said that it was a "dangerous experiment" whose consequences nobody could foresee. Since then over 25 years have elapsed. The arguments have long since been left behind. The results of the "experiment" are now visible. What are they?

Austria's fate had been complex--wars had more than once sucked the country into their vortex. And on the eve of World War II it was deprived of its independence and turned into the "Ostmark" of Hitler's Germany. The Austrian people learned from their historical experience. There is hardly a sober-minded person in the country who would deny the correctness of the path of neutrality chosen by the country. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority of the republic's citizens actively supports this course. Thanks to the State Treaty and the policy of permanent neutrality, Austria's independence and sovereignty have been reliably guaranteed. At the same time the country is not passive in its foreign policy. It is a member of the United Nations and a participant in other international forums. Austria is far from indifferent when it comes to topical problems of consolidating international security. In particular, it is no mere chance that it was one of the first states to support the socialist countries' proposal to call the CSCE. It fully approved the idea of the relaxation of international tension, not only signing the Helsinki Final Act, but also confidently following the principles enshrined in it. Those who are worried by the fate of detente know that on this basic question neutral Austria is on the side of peace.

In this connection it is clear why there was a positive response in Austria to the important Soviet proposals advanced by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. As Austrian Foreign Minister W. Pahr noted, these proposals introduced a new and positive emphasis into world politics.

The significance of Austrian neutrality as a factor making for stability and peace is especially obvious now, at a time when the international situation is deteriorating. It is not difficult to imagine what would have been the fate of the Alpine republic if, over 25 years ago, the country had taken a different path. It is no secret--and the former Austrian Foreign Minister Karl Gruber wrote of this in his memoirs--that the Western powers did not want the State Treaty to be concluded. They saw it as their aim to harness Austria to NATO. If their plan had been implemented, Austria could now doubtless have been among those West European countries on whose territories it is proposed to deploy the new American medium-range nuclear missiles. It too could have become one of Washington's "nuclear hostages," threatened with death in the event of conflict.

It would be an error to close one's eyes to the fact that there are opponents to Austrian neutrality even today. Primarily in the same quarter as before--in the North Atlantic bloc.

As press reports show, Austria's position on a number of international questions provokes dissatisfaction at NATO headquarters in Brussels. There they would like to redirect the Austrian state's activity in the international arena and use its authority to undermine detente. Take the story of the 24 F-16 airplanes which the United States intended to sell to Austria. Washington made a highly remarkable statement apropos of this--that the Pentagon regards the possible deal as a "new connecting link in the defense system of Western Europe." How are we to understand this? Is it not as though the Pentagon has "forgotten" about Austrian permanent neutrality and would like to see Austria as virtually an "unregistered" member of NATO?

Nor must we overlook the calls voiced in Austria itself for its army to be armed with missiles--in violation of the corresponding provision of the State Treaty, as though the most reliable guarantee of the country's independence and sovereignty were not the strictest observance of this treaty, but participation in the arms race. You only have to pose the question in these terms to see the dangerousness of the direction in which some people would like to push neutral Austria.

The concerns of the Alpine republic do not, of course, come down only to questions of foreign policy. Austria's economy is closely connected with the economy of the FRG and also the other Common Market countries. And this means that, though Austria is not weighed down by the heavy burden of excessive military spending, the economic ills of the countries of the "ten" make themselves felt even here. There is unemployment in the country and its population is alarmed by inflation and by the uncertainty of economic prospects. Nonetheless it can be said that the economic troubles are felt in Austria less severely than in many other countries in the capitalist world. The secret of this is that the country is extensively developing trade ties with the socialist states.

Over a long period now good, friendly relations have been developing and strengthening between the Alpine republic and the USSR. Fruitful experience has been accumulated in these relations, which encompass the economy and science, technology and culture. You swiftly see this for yourself during a tour of the country.

There is no better in proof of the mutual advantageousness of Soviet-Austrian trade than the figures which reflect its steady growth. Last year the trade turnover between our countries reached R1 billion, compared with R445 million in 1975. In other words it has more than doubled in 5 years. This process is mutual: Soviet exports have grown and deliveries of Austrian goods to the USSR have increased.

The active foreign policy of the Republic of Austria, which occupies a stance of permanent neutrality, is a clear and striking demonstration of how perceptible of contribution of a small state can be to the cause of detente and of establishing relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation with all states regardless of their social system.

BOMB EXPLODES IN TEHRAN; 64 DEAD, MANY INJURED

LD290922 Moscow TASS in English 0853 GMT 29 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 29 Jun, TASS--A powerful blast rocked the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP). It took place at the time when a meeting of the party leadership with the participation of Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i and members of his cabinet, deputies of the Iranian parliament with Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani at their head and activists of the party was held. As a result of the explosion 64 people died, among them Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, member of the Provisional Presidential Council and leader of the Islamic Republican Party Ayatollah M. Beheshti, three ministers, five deputy ministers and 18 MP's. Rescue work continued throughout the whole night, as many persons, who were attending the meeting, were buried under the debris of the roof of the building, which caved in during the explosion.

Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i, Speaker of the parliament Hashemi Rafsanjani and official representative of the government Nabavi escaped unhurt, as they left the party headquarters several minutes before the explosion. Practically the whole supreme Iranian leadership, with the exception of Ayatollah Khomeyni, was in the building.

Prime Minister M.A. Raja'i issued a statement, which was broadcast on Tehran Radio. He urged the population to remain calm and inform the Public Procurator's Office and revolutionary courts on the "activity of suspicious elements". A seven-day mourning has been announced all over the country.

Washington, 29 Jun, TASS--The anchorman of the news desk of the CBS television company voiced the opinion that the bomb had been planted in the building of the headquarters of the Islamic Republican Party by supporters of the dismissed Iranian President Bani-Sadr. Tehran radio was quoted by the UPI agency as saying that the bomb had been planted by "mercenaries associated with the USA."

Khamene'i Wounded; Qom Bomb

LD272040 Moscow TASS in English 1940 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Tehran, 27 Jun, TASS--One of the religious leaders of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i was gravely wounded today as a result of a bomb explosion. Tehran radio reported that the bomb, concealed in a portable tape recorder, was set off when Khamene'i, who is a member of the Supreme Defence Council and the Provisional Presidential Council was delivering a speech at a press conference in one of the mosques of Tehran.

According to a radio report, there was a strong bomb explosion today in the park of the city of Qom. One person was wounded. Earlier, the police in Qom defused two explosive devices.

The Iranian authorities warned the population many times that the pro-shah elements have intensified their activity which, as is known, is masterminded and financed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States.

PRAVDA REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN BANI-SADR CASE

PM261544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jun 81 p 5

[TASS reports under the general headline: "Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 23 Jun--According to Iranian press reports, demonstrations frequently developing into bloody clashes are continuing in many of the country's cities in connection with Bani-Sadr's removal from power. Yesterday three people were killed and several hundred wounded.

A further six people accused of organizing riots were shot today in Tehran's Evin Prison. The number of people executed in the past 3 days has thus reached 29.

In the opinion of the revolutionary prosecutor of Kermanshahan and Ilam Provinces, former Iranian President Bani-Sadr is now in hiding in the country's western regions.

Cairo, 23 Jun--The Egyptian authorities have decided to satisfy the request of A. Bani-Sadr's aides and allow him to enter Egypt. This is reported by REUTER quoting an informed Egyptian source. He is expected to arrive in the Egyptian capital within the next 48 hours and will proceed from there to a West European country.

QADDUMI-LED PLO DELEGATION ARRIVES IN USSR

LD271336 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 27 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 27 Jun, TASS--A delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, led by a member of the PLO Executive Committee, head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, arrived in Moscow. The delegation was welcomed by high-ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR and the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.

REPORTAGE ON 'ABD AS-SALAM JALLUD'S MOSCOW VISIT

Tikhonov Receives Jallud

LD261700 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Minsiters of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is paying a working visit to the Soviet Union.

The sides exchanged opinions in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding on the development of Soviet-Libyan relations and also on a number of international problems of mutual interest.

The sides expressed their conviction that the further strengthening and extension of diverse contacts between the Soviet Union and Libya on the basis of the agreements reached during the recent talks in Moscow between Soviet leaders and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, met the interests of both countries and the objectives of the efforts for peace, security and equal cooperation between states.

Discussing international problems, the sides centered attention on the strengthening of peace, the protection of the legitimate interests and sovereign rights of nations and opposition to the intrigues of the imperialist forces, particularly in the Middle East.

Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, attended the meeting.

26 June Kremlin Luncheon

LD261928 Moscow TASS in English 1847 GMT 26 Jun 81

["In Honour of the Libyan Guest" TASS headline; quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--"We hope that the Soviet-Libyan talks that are being held in these days in Moscow, will help to further expand the all-round, fruitful cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriyah," said Nikolay Tikhonov. The member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR spoke today at a lunch given in the Kremlin by the Soviet Government in honor of the member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah 'Abd as-Salam Jallud who arrived in the Soviet Union yesterday on a working visit.

"Using the experience already accumulated by us," Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say, "we shall continue to consolidate the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries, to raise the relations between them to a still higher level.

This is especially important at present, in the conditions of the complication of the international situation, when the position taken by imperialism and reaction is jeopardizing the cause of detente and peace.

As was stated by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at the opening of the session of the USSR Supreme Soviet '... Everything must be done now, today, in order to block the way for the advocates of unlimited armaments and military adventures. Everything must be done to assure for the people the right to live.'

The bandit raid on the atomic nuclear research center near Baghdad, the bloody provocations in the ravaged land of Lebanon, the uninterrupted barbarous bombing of Palestinian refugee camps--all these are elements of the same policy of aggression and expansion pursued by the ruling circles of Israel which has the USA behind it, Nikolay Tikhonov said. The expansionist policy of the enemies of the Arab peoples has brought the tensions in the Middle East to a dangerous level. To rebuff the designs of imperialism Zionism and reaction is the common task for all the progressive and peaceloving forces.

"Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's talks in Moscow with Leonid Brezhnev, marked a new stage in the consolidation of friendship between the two countries," 'Abd as-Salam Jallud said in his response statement. "This visit," he pointed out, "has opened up new prospects for deepening and broadening friendship and mutual cooperation and charted new trends in their development."

With reference to the situation in the Middle East, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud resolutely condemned the aggressive policy of the USA and Israel. The bandit raid on the peaceful nuclear research center of Iraq, he said, was carried out with the knowledge and connivance of the USA. It is known that the U.S. leadership was warned three times about preparations for the attack. This was said by Begin himself.

The USA is trying to make us stop giving assistance to the Arab people of Palestine, but we say that we shall always give it assistance and support in its just struggle.

As to the United States, it has openly stated through President Reagan and other officials that it will continue to oppose all the national liberation movements.

"The USA, I mean the Reagan administration," 'Abd as-Salam Jallud continue, "is reneging on all the commitments assumed during the tenure of the previous administration."

"All this testifies to the fact that the USA has decided to pursue a two-pronged policy. The first line is that of enmity to all the peoples of the world and of the struggle against peoples trying to gain freedom and independence. And the second line is that of imposing an arms race on the whole world at a time when the peoples of many countries experience hunger and economic hardships. We are confident that the peoples of the countries that scored a victory over Hitler and the forces which with the great Soviet Union at the head are fighting against imperialism can defend peace. We have great sympathy for these forces. That is why we advocate unity of all the progressive forces in the world. I am sure that the aggressive circles and the proponents of heightened tensions will suffer a complete failure as was the case with fascism."

'Abd as-Salam Jallud stressed that the peoples of the world see and feel in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries a strong support for themselves.

The lunch was held in a friendly atmosphere.

On the same day, Soviet-Libyan talks started. A broad range of issues is being discussed, having to do with a further development of the economic relations between the two countries.

Ustinov-Jallud Meeting

LD262106 Moscow TASS in English 2028 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--On June 24 member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, met A.S. Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, who is on a working visit in the Soviet Union. Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov and A.S. Jallud had a talk on questions of mutual interest.

Taking part in the talk were: on the Soviet side--Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces, First Deputy Minister of Defence of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov; deputy ministers of defence of the USSR--Chief Marshal of the Air Force P.S. Kutakhov; Admiral of the Navy of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov; Colonel-General-Engineer M.A. Sergeychik; on the Libyan side--Commander of the Air Defence Force Colonel D.A. Idris, Commander of the Air Force Colonel S. Farjani, Commander of the Army Colonel F.S. Khudsayri and Commander of the Navy, Colonel of the Navy A.L. Shakshuki.

Jallud-Qaddumi Talks

LD290708 Tripoli JANA in English 1843 GMT 28 Jun 81

[Text] Paris, 28 Jun (JANA)--Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud, currently visiting Moscow, this evening received a Palestinian delegation composed of Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the POL's Political Department, Mr Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, member of the PLO Executive Committee and head of the PLO's Information Department, Mr Tahal Naji, member of the PLO Executive Committee, and Abu Walid. It is worth noting that this Palestinian delegation is currently visiting Moscow to discuss with Soviet officials' developments in the Arab region.

GOVERNMENT OF SUDAN EXPELS LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

LD261032 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] London, 26 Jun, TASS--The Government of Sudan has ordered all Libyan diplomats to leave the country in 48 hours, REUTER reports from Khartoum. Air traffic between the two countries has stopped and the [word indistinct] of the Libyan airline in the capital of Sudan has been [word indistinct].

The decision has been taken in the framework of the anti-Libyan campaign started by the United States and Egypt. The leadership of Sudan is taking an active part (?in this).

Libya is known to have condemned [word indistinct] (?event) between Sudan and As-Sadat's Egypt, (?and the recent) visit of Egyptian president to Khartoum. As-Sadat's visit confirmed that the Sudanese authorities (?intend) to [words indistinct] As-Sadat's (?capitulatory) policy which is at basic variance with the interests of the Arab peoples.

PERUVIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS BEGIN MOSCOW VISIT

PM260949 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jun 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Peruvian Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation from the Peruvian National Congress headed by Senator (Gaston Akurio Velarde, chairman of the Senate Transport Commission, arrived in Moscow 20 June on an official visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet. On the same day the delegation members visited the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Greeting the guests, A P Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, said that the Peruvian parliamentarians' visit would serve the consolidation of contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Peruvian National Congress and the strengthening of Soviet-Peruvian relations.

Gaston Akurio Velarde expressed thanks for the opportunity given him to visit the USSR and familiarize himself with the Soviet people's life and successes and the Soviet parliament's activity.

Taking part in the talk were USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy V.M. Pereudin; V.G. Vysotin, chief of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium International Relations Department; and other officials; and Hubert Arturo Wieland Alzamora, Peruvian ambassador to the USSR. The Peruvian guests visited the USSR Exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

ENDERS TRIP TO VENEZUELA, COLOMBIA SCORED

LD232228 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 23 Jun 81

[Text] Caracas, 23 Jun (TASS)--The United States is intensively trying to drag individual Latin American countries into its adventurist plans for the Caribbean basin and Central America. The trip to Venezuela and Colombia made by T. Enders, assistant U.S. secretary of state for Inter American Affairs, bears witness to this in particular.

In both Bogota and Caracas, Washington's emissary expressed the "anxiety" of the American administration in connection with the liberation processes in this region. In this connection, he affirmed that Central America and the Caribbean basin are threatened by "international terrorism." Enders made use of the "Red threat," too, in order to shower crude slanderous attacks upon socialist Cuba. What is more, at a press conference in Caracas he threatened reprisal "actions" against the isle of freedom, declaring that Cuba "will pay for the situation which has come about in Central America." At a meeting with reporters in the Colombian capital, Enders said, without beating about the bush: "The appearance in the region of another Cuba cannot be permitted."

To that end the high-ranking representative of the State Department did his utmost to impose on Venezuela and Colombia the latest American weapons, necessary, he maintained, "to protect states friendly to us."

By all accounts, T. Enders' trip to Colombia and Venezuela and his talks with the leaders of those countries did not bring the American visitor the desired results. This is indicated in a statement by Carlos Lemos Simonds, the Colombian foreign minister, who stressed that the escalation of the arms race only impedes the development of the Latin American countries.

The prominent Venezuelan public figure, Carlos Del Vechio, speaking in Caracas, said the real threat to stability and peace in the Caribbean and Central America comes precisely from the United States. The policy of the present American administration, he noted, is characterized by "bellicosity and adventurism."

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS ORDERS, MEDALS TO STUDENTS

LD272302 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented USSR orders and medals in the Kremlin today to a group of participants and organizers of student detachments.

ANTHOLOGY OF DOCUMENTS ON LAW, ORDER PUBLISHED

LD171001 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Jun 81 p 2

[Text] TASS--An anthology "V.I. Lenin and the CPSU on Socialist Legality and Law and Order" ["V.I. Lenin, KPSS o Sotsialisticheskoy Zakonnosti i Pravoporyadka"] has been published. The first section contains articles, reports, speeches and letters by V.I. Lenin revealing the essence, basic features and social function of socialist legality and law and order and the fundamental differences between socialist and bourgeois legality. The second section contains documents and materials from CPSU congresses and conferences, Central Committee plenum decisions, CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions, and reports and speeches by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev defining the role of legality and law and order at all stages of communist building and the tasks of party, soviet and public organizations in strengthening legality and law and order.

The anthology is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

PRAVDA ON PUNISHING PARTY MEMBERS' MISDEMEANORS

PM261255 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 21 June publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: Style and Methods of Leadership" a 2,000-word article by special correspondent M. Poltoranin entitled "Under Protection." The article deals with irregularities in the response of Ashkhabad Gorkom and other Turkmen party organizations to dishonest acts committed by responsible officials who are party members. PRAVDA's correspondent details instances of glaring discrepancies between misdemeanors and the punishment meted out for them, pointing out that party organizations frequently confine themselves to discussing violations of the law, reprimanding the culprits or simply moving them sideways to other posts. The writer cites the following as a likely reason for such a tolerant attitude: "If gorkom workers expose a dishonest leader promoted by them, this means they must to some extent admit their unscrupulousness in confirming the person in the post or errors in educational work. This concerns the 'honor of the uniform' and could have unfavorable repercussions for certain party leaders. So they sometimes build defensive walls around miscreants, pretend that there is nothing serious in their violations and try to muffle the just indignation of associates by means of various half-measures." The article concludes by citing the 26th CPSU Congress instruction on the need "to assert in all party organizations the spirit of self-criticalness and implacability toward shortcomings."

CSA ISSUES JAN-MAY INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE FIGURES

PM260901 Moscow EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA in Russian No 25 Signed to Press 15 Jun 81 p 4

[USSR Central Statistical Administration report and EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA commentary under the rubric "Statistical Roundup": "USSR Industry in the First 5 Months of 1981"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA has received from the USSR Central Statistical Administration the following data on industry's performance in the period January-May 1981.

The volume of industrial production in January-May was 3.2 percent higher than the corresponding period last year.

Labor productivity increased by 2.5 percent in the same period.

The January-May plan for the total volume of output was fulfilled by 102 percent. The plan was fulfilled by all union republics and industrial ministries except the Ministry of Power Machine Building.

Fulfillment of the plan for the total volume of output and the growth rates for production and labor productivity were as follows for individual ministries:

All-Union and Union-Republic Ministries and Departments	Percentage Fulfillment of 5-Month Plan for Total Output	January-May 1981 as percentage of January-May 1980	
		Production Volume	Labor Productivity
Power and electrification	100.9	102	100
Petroleum industry	100.8	102	99
Petroleum refining and petrochemical industry	101	103	102
Gas industry	103	107	104
Coal industry	100.8	100.1	99
Ferrous metallurgy	102	100.7	99.8
Nonferrous metallurgy	101	100.3	99.7
Chemical industry	101	104	104
Production of mineral fertilizers	102	108	106
Power machinebuilding	98	102	101
Heavy and transport machine building	101	103	103
Electrical equipment industry	100.7	105	105
Chemical and petroleum machinebuilding	102	103	103
Machine tool and tool building industry	101	106	105
Instrument making, automation equipment and control systems	102	106	107
Automotive industry	101	104	103
Tractor and agricultural machinebuilding	102	103	102
Machinebuilding for animal husbandry and fodder production	102	109	107
Construction, road and municipal machinebuilding	102	103	103
Machinebuilding for light and food industry and household appliances	102	105	105
Timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry	100.6	103	103
Construction materials industry	100.9	103	102
Light industry	101	103	103
Food industry	103	101	101
Fruit and vegetable growing	106	94	95
Meat and dairy industry	101	99.2	99

Fish industry	103	102	103
Procurement	105	104	103
Medical industry	101	108	107
Main administration of microbiological industry	101	109	106

Cited below are the figures for the union republics (including industry under union-level jurisdiction);

Republics	Percentage Fulfillment of 5-Month Plan for Output Volume	January-May 1981 as Percentage of January-May 1980 in Terms of Production Volume
RSFSR	101	103
Ukrainian SSR	102	103
Belorussian SSR	102	104
Uzbek SSR	103	107
Kazakh SSR	102	104
Georgian SSR	103	105
Azerbaijan SSR	103	107
Lithuanian SSR	102	104
Moldavian SSR	102	99.5
Latvian SSR	102	102
Kirgiz SSR	103	106
Tadzhik SSR	103	107
Armenian SSR	103	109
Turkmen SSR	103	102
Estonian SSR	102	102

Production of the most important products totaled:

Products	Output Produced		
	In May 1981	In January-May 1981	January-May 1981 as Percentage of January-May 1980
Electricity--billion kilowatt-hours	101	570	102
Petroleum (including gas condensate)--million tons	51.6	251	101
Gas--billion cubic meters	37.2	192	107
Coal--million tons	56.0	302	99.2
Steel--million tons	12.8	63.7	100.1
Rolled ferrous metals (finished)--million tons	8.9	44.3	99.6
Steel pipes--million tons	1.5	7.5	98
Iron ore--million tons	20.9	102	101
Mineral fertilizer (calculated on a 100-percent nutrient basis)--million tons	2.3	11.2	105
Chemical crop protectants (standard units)--thousand tons	43.4	217	108
Sulfuric acid--million tons	2.0	10.0	104
Caustic soda--million tons	0.2	1.2	101
Synthetic resins and plastics--million tons	0.3	1.7	109
Chemical fibers and yarn--thousand tons	104	520	102
Motor vehicle tires--millions	4.8	25.2	98
Alternating current electric motors--million kilowatts	4.1	22.2	101
Metal-cutting machine tools--million rubles	166	845	105

including those with numerical program control--thousands	0.8	4.0	109
Forging and pressing machines--million rubles	47.5	251	108
Instruments, automation equipments and spare parts--billion rubles	0.5	2.3	107
Computer equipment and spare parts--billion rubles	0.4	2.0	113
Petroleum production equipment--million rubles	16.1	85.5	96
Chemical equipment and spare parts--million rubles	60.2	301	98
Process equipment and spare parts for the light and food industry--million rubles	112	575	104
Mainline diesel locomotives--million horsepower	0.3	1.6	97
Mainline electric locomotives--million horsepower	0.2	1.5	100.7
Mainline freightcars--thousands	4.6	26.4	99.1
Motor vehicles--thousands	171	917	99.4
Including:			
trucks	61	328	99
passenger cars	103	553	99.7
Tractors--thousands	43.8	234	100.1
Agricultural machines--million rubles	219	1,137	100.6
Machines for animal husbandry and fodder production--million rubles	172	879	102
Grain harvesting combines--thousands	8.0	41.5	84
Excavators--thousands	3.5	17.7	100.2
Commercial timber (excluding small enterprises)--million cubic meters	14.4	125	98
Paper--million tons	0.5	2.3	103
Cement--million tons	11.0	53.0	102
Precast ferroconcrete (excluding output of subsidiary enterprises)--million cubic meters of products	8.4	44.3	100.3
Slate--billion standard tiles	0.6	3.2	102
Textiles of all types--billion square meters	0.9	4.6	101
Knitted underwear and outerwear--million items	130	692	101
Leather footwear--million pairs	59.7	321	99.2
Meat (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons	0.5	3.2	99.3
Sausage products (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons	0.2	1.2	99
Edible fish product, including canned fish--billion rubles	0.4	1.7	102
Butter (from state raw material resources)--thousand tons	129	398	94
Whole milk products in milk equivalent (from raw materials of state resources)--million tons	2.2	10.6	101
Margarine production--thousand tons	117	610	104
Vegetable oil (from state raw materials resources)--million tons	0.2	1.1	92
Mixed feed at state industrial enterprises--million tons	4.6	24.0	100.4
Clocks and watches--millions	5.5	28.3	103
Chinaware, earthenware and majolica--million rubles	61.5	324	104
Radio receivers--millions	0.7	3.6	101

Television sets--millions	0.7	3.3	107
including color sets	0.2	1.1	120
Refrigerators--millions	0.5	2.5	100.4
Washing machines--millions	0.3	1.6	102
Motorcycles and motor scooters--thousands	87.7	439	98
Furniture--billion rubles	0.5	2.6	105

Commentary on the Report

Industry's work results in the first 5 months of this year have been summed up. They show that collectives of industrial associations and enterprises, implementing the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, have scored new labor successes in fulfilling the plan targets and socialist pledges for 1981.

As can be seen from the published report, the plan relating to the total volume of industrial output was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries with the exception of the Ministry of Power Machine Building. The national economy has obtained production output and consumer goods worth billions of rubles above the plan since the beginning of the year.

The total volume of industrial production increased 3.2 percent compared with January-May last year. Labor productivity in industry increased 2.5 percent over the same period, with this factor accounting for 78 percent of the increase in output.

In sectors of the fuel and energy complex a high rate of increase was ensured in the gas industry. Gas extraction increased 7 percent compared with January-May last year, and 2.7 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted above the plan. In the petroleum industry the plan set for that period and the additional target for extraction of petroleum, including gas condensate, were overfulfilled.

In the coal industry, however, while the plan was fulfilled, the additional target for coal extraction was not realized in full: Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekibastuz associations lagged behind. The level of output per worker in the sector was also lower than in the corresponding period last year.

In ferrous metallurgy, while the plan was fulfilled as regards the total output volume, extraction of iron ore and production of steel pipes, the 5-month targets for production of cast iron, steel and finished rolled metal were not fulfilled.

In the chemical and petrochemical industry there was above-plan production of 96,000 tons of mineral fertilizers (calculated on a 100-percent nutrient basis), as well as a considerable quantity of chemical crop protectants and synthetic rubber. At the same time the planned production levels for sulfuric acid, caustic soda, soda ash, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers and yarns were not achieved.

Among the machine-building sectors the highest rate of increase in production was achieved by workers of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production. In this sector the volume of production in terms of normative net output increased 9 percent in January-May this year compared with January-May last year. Production volume was increased 6 percent by instrument makers and workers in the machine-tool and tool-building industry, and 5 percent by workers in the electrical equipment industry and machinebuilding for light and food industry and household appliances.

In the Ministries of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building and Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances the entire increase in the production volume in January-May this year was obtained through higher labor productivity.

Machinebuilders produced a considerable quantity of above-plan instruments, automation and computer equipment, metallurgical equipment, tractors, agricultural machinery, machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production and technological equipment for light and food industry.

Ministry of Power Machine Building associations and enterprises failed to cope with the 5-month plan targets relating to production volume and labor productivity growth. Output in the sector increased only 2 percent compared with the corresponding period last year and labor productivity increased 1 percent.

While the machine-building ministries (except the Ministry of Power Machine Building) fulfilled the plan for the total output volume, the targets for output sales with regard to contracts and delivery commitments were not fulfilled in full. Compared with the agreements concluded and the orders issued for execution, since the beginning of the year there has been a shortfall in the supply of output to the total tune of R700 million, including R185 million in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, R125 million in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and R80 million in the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building. This is the result of a low level of delivery discipline at subordinate enterprises. Leaders of enterprises and all-union industrial associations must make good the delivery shortfalls in the very near future and prevent them from recurring.

Sectors primarily producing consumer goods produced and sold output worth R1.2 billion over and above the 5-month plan, including 3.5 million square meters of silk fabrics, furniture worth R61 million and chinaware and earthenware worth R5 million. The total volume of production of cultural-domestic and household goods increased 6 percent compared with January-May last year. At the same time the January-May plan was not fulfilled in full as regards production of cotton and woolen textiles and refrigerators.

The first half of the year launching of the 11th 5-Year Plan is coming to an end. It is now important for collectives of industrial associations and enterprises to eliminate the shortcomings that exist in their work, to mobilize new production reserves and to develop a broad movement for economy and thrift. It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets for 1981 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

CSA Aide Reviews Figures

PM261421 Moscow TRUD in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

["Economic Review" by V. Garmash, deputy chief of the USSR Central Statistical Administration: "Mobilizing All Reserves"]

[Text] Industry has completed the January-May program. In the course of socialist competition for the successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the targets and pledges of the 1st year of the 11th 5-Year Plan, the collectives of industrial associations and enterprises have achieved new labor successes.

The 5-month plan was fulfilled 102 percent in terms of the total volume of industrial output. All the union republics and industrial ministries coped successfully with the targets except the Ministry of Power Machine Building. The total volume of industrial production rose 3.2 percent compared with January-May last year, while labor productivity in industry increased 2.5 percent over the same period. Some 78 percent of the total increase in industrial production was obtained by this means.

In the fuel and energy sectors rapid rates of increase in production volume and labor productivity were ensured in the gas industry. The total volume of production in the sector increased 6.6 percent and labor productivity increased 4.2 percent. Some 2.7 billion cubic meters of gas were extracted over and above the plan.

Gas extraction increased 7 percent compared with the same period last year. In the oil industry the plan set for the period and the additional target for oil extraction, including gas condensate, were overfulfilled. In the coal industry, while the coal extraction plan was fulfilled, the additional target set for the period was underfulfilled: The Donbass, Kuzbass and Ekibastuz associations lagged behind. The level of output per worker in the sector was lower than for the corresponding period last year.

The initial refining of oil and the production of basic types of petroleum products increased in the petroleum refining and petrochemical industry.

Ferrous metallurgy enterprises and associations fulfilled the plan in terms of the total volume of output, the extraction of iron ore and the production of steel pipes, but the sector failed to cope with the 5-month targets for the production of pig iron, steel and finished rolled metal products. The Kuznetsk metallurgical combine, the Zaporozhstal, Rustavi, Makeyevka, Dneprovsk imeni Dzerzhinskogo, and Dnepropetrovsk imeni Petrovskiy metallurgical plants and a number of other enterprises failed to fulfill the metal products output plan.

The country's chemical industry workers produced 96,000 tons of above-plan mineral fertilizers (calculated as 100-percent nutrients) and a considerable quantity of chemical plant protection agents and synthetic rubber. At the same time the levels of production of sulfuric acid, caustic soda and soda ash, synthetic resins and plastics and chemical fibers and yarns planned for January-May this year were not met.

The collectives of machine-building ministries' associations and enterprises (except those of the Ministry of Power Machine Building) overfulfilled the targets for the overall volume of production and labor productivity growth. Above-plan instruments, automation facilities and computer equipment worth R127 million, manufacturing equipment for the light and food industry worth R11 million, 1,800 tractors, agricultural machinery and machinery for animal husbandry and fodder production worth R20 million and cultural and consumer and domestic goods worth R294 million were produced in the 5 months. Rapid production growth rates were ensured in machinebuilding for animal husbandry and fodder production, the machine-tool and tool-building industry, instrument building, the electrical equipment industry and machinebuilding for the light and food industry and domestic appliances. In the Ministry of Heavy and Power Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building, and Ministry of Machine Building for the Light and Food Industry and Domestic Appliances, the entire increase in production volume in January-May this year was obtained through labor productivity growth.

At the same time, the power machinebuilding workers continue to lag behind, above all in the production of turbines. Fewer of such important types of machine-building output as alternating current electric motors, diesel and electric locomotives, freight and passenger cars, and trucks were produced than planned. The targets for the sale of output according to delivery commitments have not been fully met. Three machine-building ministries--the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Ministry of the Automotive Industry and the Ministry of Tractor and of Agricultural Machine Building--were alone responsible for a shortfall in deliveries worth a total of R390 million compared with the contracts concluded and the orders issued for execution.

The timber, pulp and paper and wood processing industry lagged behind in the production of commercial timber, lumber, pulp, cardboard and paper (except newsprint). Some 27 percent of the sector's associations and enterprises failed to cope with the plan in terms of the total volume of output while 73 percent failed to fulfill the plan in terms of output sales, taking into account the fulfillment of delivery targets and commitments. The sector's arrears for the most important types of output increased.

In the construction materials industry the plan for the overall volume of output and the production of window glass was fulfilled. However, the sector's workers failed to cope with the targets for the production of cement and asbestos cement sheeting. Less precast ferroconcrete and construction bricks (a shortfall of 0.5 billion bricks) were produced than planned.

In the sectors producing predominantly consumer goods, 3.5 million square meters of silk textiles, china and earthenware worth R5 million, about 10,000 television sets, furniture worth R61 million and a great deal more was produced and sold over and above the 5-month plan. The total volume of production of cultural and consumer goods and domestic appliances in January-M y this year compared with the corresponding period last year increased 6 percent. At the same time the production of cotton and woolen textiles, refrigerators, washing machines, and some children's goods and goods in mass demand was below the plan. The quantity of defective output--textiles, knitted and sewn articles and footwear--is still great at a number of light industry enterprises. Certain types of articles have forfeited the state Seal of Quality. In particular, this applies to the output of the Leningrad Bolshevik sewn articles production association; the Tashkent Malik knitted articles production association and the Gulistan sewn goods factory.

The accelerated startup of commissioned capacities is a substantial reserve for increasing production growth rates and increasing the production of the most important types of output in the industrial sectors. However, at a number of establishments the situation in this sphere leaves room for improvement. The startup of capacities for the extraction of coal at the Krasnodonugol production association's Sukhodolskaya-Vostochnaya mine, for the production of staple yarn at the Kosrin silk textile spinning and weaving factory (Brestsksaya Oblast) and a number of other enterprises and establishments is being delayed.

The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee resolution on all-union socialist competition in the 11th 5-Year Plan notes that the slogan of labor rivalry should be: "Work Efficiently and to High Standards!" That means making skillful use of all resources and the entire production potential, achieving good results with minimum expenditure and improving the quality of output and of all work. It is pleasing that output in the top quality category as a proportion of the overall production has reached 47.7 percent in the Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, 44.9 percent in the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool Building and the Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment and Control Systems, 42.2 percent in the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry and [figure left blank] in the Ministry of the Automotive Industry.

The first 5 months of the initial year of the 11th 5-Year Plan are coming to an end. It is important now for industrial enterprise and association collectives to reinforce the high degree of labor enthusiasm generated by the broad scope of socialist competition to implement the 26th CPSU Congress decisions, to mobilize production reserves, launch a broad movement for economy and thrift and to successfully complete the plan targets of the first 6 months.

COLLECTION REVEALS ENERGY PRODUCTION FIGURES

LD241108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0805 GMT 24 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The land of the Soviets in figures and facts--1980: the statistical collection, SSSR V TSIFRAKH V 1980 GODU [USSR IN FIGURES IN 1980], has been published. This week, comrades, we will acquaint you with some sections of this collection. The fuel and power complex is the pride of our country. Six hundred and three million tons of oil, 435 billion cubic meters of gas and 716 million tons of coal were extracted in the last year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The astronomic figure of 1,000,295,000 kilowatt-hours is the amount of electric power produced in 1980; this is two and a half times more than 15 years ago.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 26-28 JUN

LD270544/LD290302 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Deomstic Service in Russian on 26-28 June. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

26 June

In southern Kazakhstan the first 200,000 hectare of grain crops have been reaped. Mass harvesting is already in progress in the farms of the southernmost Chimkentskaya Oblast. It has just begun in neighboring Dzhambulskaya Oblast. Half the republic's winter fields are located in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, where winter crops, which are now being harvested, constitute the main crops. (0030 GMT)

In Uzbekistan's Kashkadarinskaya Oblast 100,000 tons more sown grasses have been cut than by the same date last year. In the republic as a whole the increase in fodder amounts to 500,000 tons. (0100 GMT)

Corngrowers of Kurgan-Tyubinskaya and Kulyabskaya Oblasts are the first in Tadzhikistan to fulfill their grain and pulse harvesting plans. The leading teams harvest about 20-25 quintals of grain per hectare from nonirrigated lands. The republic's graingrowers have decided to produce 300,000 tons of grain crops. (0700 GMT)

Grasscutting on a mass scale is proceeding in Brestskaya Oblast, here the first cutting of cultivated grasses is being completed on the farms. Machine operators are piling up the hay and haylage on a large scale. Nonagricultural lands constitute a supplementary source of fodder. In forests, along roads, and in marshy tracts of land over 500,000 tons of silage have been prepared. (0900 GMT)

Haymaking is in full swing in Lithuania. Despite twice the normal rainfall, the work is ahead of schedule. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on half the area. (1000 GMT)

The first tens of thousands of hectares of winter barley have been cut in Stavropolskiy Kray. In the kray's rayons cutting of winter wheat began today. (1800 GMT)

Ferganaskaya Oblast is the first in Uzbekistan to have completed the harvesting of winter crops. The whole harvest, from an area of 8,500 hectares, was gathered in 2 weeks. (2304 GMT)

27 June

Brigades in the Donetskaya Oblast have completed the first perennial grass-cutting ahead of time. The farmers plan to get another two or three cuttings this year from irrigated land. (0400 GMT)

Reaping of winter crops started today in the southern and eastern rayons of Rostovskaya Oblast. It is planned to gather the harvest of over 3 million hectares in 8-10 days. Reaping and threshing of winter grain crops has ended today in Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, Turkmenia. About 85,000 hectares are sown in grain crops in the republic and they have been harvested on the greater part of the area. This year about 180,000 tons of grain are to be harvested in the republic. (1100 GMT)

Reaping of the main areas sown to winter barley has been completed in Krymskaya Oblast. A total of 200,000 tons of grain have so far been delivered to the threshing floors. The oblast's growers plan to deliver 2 million tons of grain to the state. (1300 GMT)

28 June

Despite the bad weather, preparation of fodder is in full swing on Latvian farms. The grass has been cut on 160,000 hectares, one-half of the area allotted. (0400 GMT)

Barley harvesting has begun in the Don area of Odesskaya Oblast. Farmers in the Black Sea area plan to produce not less than 7.5 million tons of grain this year. Harvesting has progressed from the southern valleys of Kirgizia to the northern Tyan-Shan foothills. In the Chu Valley harvesting and threshing of grain has begun. (1300 GMT)

SELSKAYA ZHIZN HITS DELAYS IN IRRIGATING CROPS

PM260959 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 19 Jun 81 p 1

[USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and SELSKAYA ZHIZN review: "There Must Be No Delay in Irrigating Fodder Crops!"]

[Excerpt] This year it is planned, on a countrywide scale, to provide moisture for about 17 million hectares. Every irrigated hectare is to receive an average of 4-5 waterings. According to current data the first irrigation of vegetation has been carried out over more than 11 million hectares. Schedules are being met and targets fulfilled by farms in Altayskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays and Astrakhanskaya, Belgorodskaya, Krymskaya, Lipetskaya, Saratovskaya, Omskaya and a number of other oblasts. But there are no grounds for complacency. The rate of irrigation has still not reached the planned rate and in many regions people are in no hurry.

They are operating at a low rate in the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR, where the target for supplying moisture to the sowings has been only 54 percent fulfilled. Work is not taking place on the necessary scale in the Dagestanskaya ASSR, where that indicator is 72 percent, or in Rostovskaya Oblast, where it is 75 percent. In the Checheno-Ingushskaya and Severo-Osetinskaya Autonomous Republics waterings are taking place at a lower level than last year. Fodder must not be lost, when we are already on the distant approaches to the next wintering period for livestock! It must be supposed that party committees and agricultural and water resources organs will draw appropriate conclusions from these facts and will rectify the situation by means of concrete organizational work on the spot.

A number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Moldavian, Ukrainian and Georgian SSR's and also farms in the Bashkirskaya ASSR are lagging behind as regards launching these urgent operations in full. Why? Agricultural and water resources organs were in no hurry to prepare for the irrigating and did not ensure the full provision of machine operators and other operator cadres for pumping stations and sprinkling machinery. Yet the time factor is such that it is necessary to work round the clock, using water as efficiently as possible.

Particular concern is aroused by the fact that certain regions are not devoting the necessary attention to irrigating fodder crops, hay and pasture land. They are behind with the irrigation of perennial grasses on farms in Krasnodarskiy Kray and Kurskaya, Orlovskaya, Sverolovskaya and Chelabinskaya Oblasts, where not all the sowings have even been watered for the first time.

On many farms a bottleneck is still being caused in the utilization of each irrigated hectare by the failure to cut fodder crops on time, which delays the preparation of the fields for the next waterings. A twofold loss! The overripe grasses lose nutritional value while the second growth is delayed until late. This should be considered by leaders and specialists on those farms in Kuybyshevskaya, Penzenskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts where they tolerate delays in the mowing and therefore in the subsequent irrigation.

The time factor is now such that all irrigation machinery must work at full capacity, day and night, in two or three shifts. There are more than 130,000 sprinklers in the fields and their high-productivity utilization will largely determine the level of fodder stocks in the livestock units. But what can one say, for instance, about Tambovskaya Oblast farms, where in the first 10 days of June only one-third of the sprinkling installations were in operation?

The operation of irrigation machinery is poorly organized on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Moskovskaya, Tulskaya, Ivanovskaya and Gorkovskaya Oblasts. In these oblasts less than half the irrigated land has been watered. The rain which has fallen in some places can hardly smooth over the sluggishness of leaders and specialists where the soil is not saturated with moisture to the optimum level for plants.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN VIEWS FODDER UTILIZATION PROBLEMS

PM261314 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 23 Jun 81 p 1

[Editorial: "More Coarse and Succulent Fodder"]

[Text] The country's biggest milk yield--6,018 kg--was obtained at Permskiy stud farm dairy units. The figure was achieved primarily as a result of correct feeding of the dairy herd. The diet contained good-quality succulent and coarse fodder: good hay, high-quality silage and cured hay and fodder root crops. Concentrates are not misused; they are administered at the rate of 200-250 grams per kilogram of milk. The rational diet structure has made it possible to achieve record milk yields and to improve herd reproduction.

The diet structure is a precise indicator. It indicates the quality of livestock feeding, the state of forage stocks, the professional expertise of the animal expert and the shrewd management and economical approach of the farm leader. Unfortunately, by no means everywhere does this indicator reveal a pleasant picture. Again in Permskaya Oblast we find consumption of 560 grams of concentrates per kilogram of milk—double the norm--and the proportion of hay in the diet of cows has fallen to 5 percent. Hay constitutes only 1 percent of the dairy herd diet in Belgorodskaya, Voronezhskaya and Ulyanovskaya Oblasts and in the Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya Autonomous Republics, not for nothing are succulent fodders called "galactagogues"--it is on their quality and quantity that milk yields largely depend. But the proportion of these fodders in the annual diet of dows in Chimkentskaya, Pskovskaya and Novgorodskaya Oblasts has fallen to 17-19 percent.

Farms often compensate for the shortage of coarse and succulent fodder by using more grain concentrates. There has been a marked deterioration of the diet structure on sovkhozes in Estonia, where concentrates constitute over 61 percent of the fodder consumed and at dairy units—49 percent. They constitute too large a proportion of the dairy herd diet in Irkutskaya and Sverdlovskaya Oblasts. By no means is the switch to the concentrated type of feeding always accompanied by an increase in livestock productivity. In the RSFSR, for example, consumption of grain concentrates increased by 23 percent over the 5-year period but milk yields fell by almost 3 percent over the same period. A large quantity of fodder is being taken away from sectors in which it makes a maximum impact--hog raising and poultry farming for meat and eggs--with little prospect of their getting it back.

This situation is brought about by the incorrect approach of certain farm leaders and specialists who, while concerned about developing food and industrial crop production, have failed to give forage crops the attention they deserve. On farms in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, where livestock raising is the main sector, average annual production of hay from perennial grasses fell by 5 percent and from annual grasses by 35 percent while the number of cattle increased. Over a 10-year period hay procurements fell by almost 50 percent in a number of Ukrainian oblasts and by more than 40 percent in Latvia. Silage production is being slow to increase in Moldavia and fodder root crop procurements are falling in Kirgizia. This situation can be tolerated no longer. "The key task in the improvement of livestock raising," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "is to strengthen the fodder base. With that in mind, the current 5-year plan should be, to a considerable extent, a 5-year plan of fodder."

The main guidelines for the country's economic and social development reveal an extensive livestock raising improvement program.

The crucial factor here is the availability of an abundance of good-quality fodder, procurements of which must be raised to at least 30 quintals of fodder units per head of livestock. We are talking about a fundamental improvement of fodder production in order to fully satisfy, in accordance with animal husbandry norms, livestock raising's demand for good-quality fodder.

Milk and meat production must be increased, primarily on the basis of fodder produced on the premises--this is the only way to make livestock units highly efficient. This old maxim has been forgotten by the leaders of rayons and oblasts which seek only to construct livestock-raising enterprises receiving fodder from state resources. For example, there was a great increase during the 5-year period in the consumption of concentrates from state resources in Tulskaya, Kurskaya, Rostovskaya and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblasts. We must resolutely combat dependence of this kind and try to get units to supply themselves with their own fodder. This requirement should be considered when determining the structure of sowing areas, distributing fertilizers and acquiring equipment. Home-produced fodder provision should be, the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum decision states, one of the main indicators when it comes to deciding on socialist competition winners and incentives for leaders and specialists.

While making every effort to increase succulent and coarse fodder procurements it is necessary, of course, to take great pains to improve fodder quality. The saturation of diets with this fodder only works if the animals get enough energy, protein, vitamins and other nutrients from them. That is why it is necessary to strictly observe the rules of fodder procurement and storage.

A very important part of the fodder production technique is precise observance of the harvesting times for all crops. Grasses, for example, should not be cut for hay and cured hay after pulses have started flowering and cereals have started forming ears. That means they must be harvested in 1-2 weeks. But, in fact, the cutting takes a month and more. For this reason alone farms lose around 2.8 million tons of fodder units and 1.1 million tons of protein every year. It is now haymaking time everywhere. The conditions require that the grasses be harvested particularly quickly in order to be able to build up a big harvest for the second cut. Yet in a number of places farmers are dragging their feet, repeating the mistakes of past years when no more than one-third of the natural hayfields and less than half of the sown grasses were cut at the optimum time. Farmers in Yelgavskiy and Dobelskiy Rayons in Latvia had cut almost half of the grass by 15 June whereas farmers in Ludzenskiy and Bauskiy Rayons had cut less than one-tenth. Farmers in a number of rayons in Rostovskaya and Vladimirskaya Oblasts are failing to keep up with the haystacking schedule.

Local party, soviet and agricultural bodies and farm leaders and specialists must mobilize all forces and exploit all resources in order to finish the first cut in the next few days. Fodder procurement is shock work.

EKRAN TELEVISION SATELLITE LAUNCHED 26 JUNE

LD261406 Moscow TASS in English 1358 GMT 26 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jun, TASS--In keeping with the programme for a further development of television broadcasting systems using artificial earth satellites, today the Soviet Union launched another Ekran telecasting satellite. Installed on board is rebroadcasting equipment assuring in the decimetric range the broadcasting of programmes of central television for a network of receiving devices of collective use.

The Ekran satellite has been put in an orbit close to a stationary circular one, with the following original parameters:

--The distance from the surface of the Earth 35,636 kilometres,

--The period of revolution around the Earth 23 hours 46 minutes,

--Orbit inclination 0.4 degrees.

The equipment installed on board the Ekran satellite is functioning normally. A commanding and measuring complex carries out the control of the satellite.

The Ekran satellite has the international registering index Stationar-1.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR FUSION--Soviet fusion physicists have succeeded in heating a plasma to 70 million degrees centigrade. This is fairly close to the temperature of 100 million degrees necessary for sustained nuclear fusion to begin. Harnessing nuclear fusion would mean tapping a practically inexhaustible source of energy. It is hoped that this will be achieved somewhere around the turn of the century. This was stated at a national conference on nuclear fusion reactors just held in Leningrad. The conference was also attended by fusion physicists from other socialist countries and from France, Federal Germany, the United States and Japan. [Text] [Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Jun 81 LD]